"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; showers early morning; Tuesday fair, fresh west winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,960. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BILLINGS YACHT RAMS STEAMBOAT

Bow of Vanadis Cuts Through Into Bunker Hill's Crowded Dining Saloon.

TWO ON STEAMER KILLED

Crash in Dense Fog Off Oyster Bay at 7:15 P. M. Puts More Than 400 Persons in Peril.

UPPER WORKS SPLINTERED

Yacht's Bowsprit Broken Off in Wreckage After Smashing 100 Feet of Staterooms.

Vanadis Rammed Steamer Yacht's Operator Reports

(By Marconi Wireless via Seagate.)

To The New York Times:

ON BOARD THE VANADIS, AT GLEN COVE, L. I., June 13.—In dense fog, when off Norwalk Islands, at 7:15 P. M., Vanadis, with Mr. and Mrs. C. K. G. Billings and Mr. Andrew Macleish on board, struck Bunker Hill, tearing big hole in port side of steamer, which returned to New York.

Vanadis had bow smashed, but no one injured. We rescued injured passenger of Bunker Hill, who died. Vanadis reached Glen Cove at 10:30.

OPERATOR,
YACHT VANADIS.

C. K. G. Billings's big steam yacht Vanadis rammed the Metropolitan Line steamer Bunker Hill in a dense fog last night off Eaton's Neck, Long Island, near Huntington and Oyster Bay.

Two men were killed and several persons were seriously injured. Both boats were damaged in the collision, but neither took much water and each was able to move under its own steam after the accident.

Two passengers jumped overboard from the Bunker Hill at the first crash, but, according to report, both were later picked up uninjured.

The Vanadis went to the New York Yacht Club anchorage in Glen Cove, L. I., where Mr. and Mrs. Billings left her for their home at Oyster Bay, and the Bunker Hill, which was bound for Boston with 250 passengers aboard when the accident happened, returned to her pier at the foot of Murray Street, North River.

The Dead.

BROWN, JOHN J., 80 years old, of Boston, knocked overboard from the Bunker Hill and picked up by the Vanadis, on board which he died.

KENDRICK, GEORGE H., 35 years old, of 141 Milk Street, Boston, killed in stateroom on the Bunker Hill.

Mr. Kendrick was President of the Massachusetts Packing and Belting Company. He was returning to his home in Quincy from a building trades convention at Atlantic City. Mr. Kendrick leaves a wife and 10-year-old daughter.

The Injured.

BELL, JOHN C., 35 years old, living at the Hotel Belmont, scalp wounds; returned to the Belmont.

WAUGH, Mrs. MARTHA, 39 years old, of 1223 Arch Street, Philadelphia, arm fractured; to Hudson Street Hospital.

WIGHTMAN, Miss MAY, of 57 Chancery Street, London, England, right foot crushed; returned to Hotel Belmont, where she had been stopping.

The collision occurred at 7:15, when a dense fog prevented the lookout on either vessel from seeing the other until the two were upon each other. About seventy-five passengers were in the dining saloon of the Bunker Hill, and George H. Kendrick, one of the passengers who was killed, was in his stateroom on the port side of the boat. Those injured were in the dining room, seated at tables on the port side.

The first warning of the accident came when the lookout on the Bunker Hill saw the white bow of the Vanadis looming on the port. At about the same moment the lookout on the yacht sighted the Bunker Hill. At once the fog signals, which had been sounding automatically before, were blown in quick blasts, and every one on both boats knew that danger was imminent.

But before any one had time to sense the situation the bow of the Vanadis crashed into the port side of the Bunker Hill amidships, the long, overhanging bowsprit of the yacht piercing the steamer fourteen feet above the water line. Both vessels trembled at the impact, there was a moment's lull, and then the Vanadis, coming back from the recoil, bore into the steamer again. This time her bowsprit broke off and remained sticking in the side of the Bunker Hill.

Mr. Kendrick was killed in his cabin almost instantly. It was into his bunk that the bowsprit of the Vanadis went and he was crushed against the inner wall of his room.

Mr. Bell was seated at a table beside Miss Wightman and Mrs. Waugh was nearby. The outer wall and part of the ceiling of the dining room fell upon them. All said later that it was a miracle to them that they were not killed.

John Brown was on the deck of the Bunker Hill, and was crushed by the bow of the Vanadis. Both of his legs were broken, and he was knocked into the water. He was picked up by the Vanadis and died on the yacht within twenty minutes.

When the crash came the seventy-five persons in the dining saloon were thrown into a panic. Several women fainted, and others, men and women, ran to the decks. At first it was thought that the Bunker Hill was sinking, and several lifeboats were filled and lowered. When it was found that the vessel would remain afloat the passengers returned to her.

The hole in the side of the Bunker Hill extends over three decks and is 100 feet long. Captain Holmes's table in the saloon was covered with debris, and it is probable that he would have been killed or injured had he been sitting at it when the collision occurred.

Twenty minutes before the crash he finished his dinner and went to the bridge, where he was when the Vanadis's bowsprit rammed the Bunker Hill. Two women at the Captain's table were thrown from their chairs, and, picking

Continued on Page 5.

PRESIDENT IN AUTO WAITS THROUGH RAIN

Offers Shelter of Car to Women When Storm Prevents Arlington Exercises.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—When President Wilson drove through a violent wind and rain storm today to attend Confederate Memorial Day exercises at Arlington National Cemetery, he found that the crowd assembled for the ceremonies had rushed for electric cars and automobiles. The few remaining had taken refuge under trees and in tents near the speaker's stand.

For half an hour the President's automobile stood in the driving rain. Mr. Wilson from time to time peered through the windows of his car, much concerned over how those outside were faring. A short distance away he spied two or three women huddled beneath a short, thick tree, greeting him with frantically waving umbrellas. He beckoned in vain for them to come into the car. The ladies were timid about visiting the President under such circumstances, or afraid of the wetting they would get between the tree and the car.

When the rain finally ended, those in charge of the arrangements informed the President that the formal exercises had been abandoned. Flowers were placed on the graves in the Confederate section of the cemetery, and a cross of flowers, presented by Washington Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, was unveiled by two girls.

Hilary A. Herbert, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and Samuel J. Graham, Assistant Attorney General, were to have been speakers.

SAYS ROOSEVELT SEES NEW CHANCE COMING

Georgia Leader Quotes Him as Finding New Hope for Progressives in Bryan's Course.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, June 13.—That the resignation of William Jennings Bryan as Secretary of State forecasts a split in the Democratic Party and that as a result the prospects for the Progressive Party have become much brighter was the opinion expressed today by former President Theodore Roosevelt, according to C. W. McClure, leader of the Georgia Progressives. The Colonel passed through Atlanta en route to Oyster Bay after a visit to Louisiana.

Colonel Roosevelt addressed some remarks on the situation to a delegation of Atlanta Progressives who were at the Terminal Station to talk with the ex-President during his twenty-minute stop. C. W. McClure headed the delegation. He reported Colonel Roosevelt as saying he had great respect for President Wilson, but disapproved his lack of initiative and ultra-conservatism during the present European war. Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. McClure said, compared Bryan to a preacher, and remarked he had often thought he would have made a good running mate with Sam Jones, the Georgia evangelist.

According to Mr. McClure, Col. Roosevelt made it plain that the resignation of the Secretary of State, in his opinion, had seriously complicated matters for the Democratic Party, and he predicted that, with the Republican Party out of power, the logical leaders in 1916 would be Progressives.

The Colonel said he had had a most enjoyable visit to John M. Parker of Louisiana, National Committeeman of the Progressive Party, whose guest he was in Louisiana, and Mr. McClure predicted that Mr. Parker would be Roosevelt's running mate at the next national election.

With Mr. Parker as candidate for Vice President on the Progressive ticket, the Progressives here believe that Louisiana easily could be placed in their column, since Mr. Parker is one of the best known men of that State and Louisiana sugar interests have turned against the Democratic Party on account of the tariff bill.

GERMANS EXECUTE SPIES IN BELGIUM

Seventeen Arrested for Reporting Troop Movements—Eight Put to Death.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) June 13.—A dispatch received here from Berlin says:

"Since the beginning of the war enemies of Germany have employed a number of spies for collecting information. The German authorities recently discovered a conspiracy which has its headquarters at Maestricht.

"Seventeen spies were arrested in Belgium, and it was proved that they had communicated information regarding the movement of troops on the Belgian railways. A court-martial condemned to death eleven of the accused, and six were sentenced to a total of seventy-seven years' penal servitude.

"On June 7 eight of the accused were executed. The three others asked for a pardon, and a decision in their case is pending."

THREE HURT ON DESTROYER

Bailey's Men Burned When Boiler Tube Blows Out.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Three men of the crew of the torpedo boat destroyer Bailey were seriously injured early today by the blowing out of a tube in the aft boiler while the vessel was passing down Chesapeake Bay from Annapolis on her way to the New England Coast. The injured men were placed aboard the battleship Missouri and the Bailey proceeded on her way. The Navy Department statement announcing the accident said:

"At 6:30 o'clock this morning the Bailey when four miles out of Annapolis blew a tube in after boiler. J. S. Fallon, a water tender; R. L. Carson, a second-class fireman, and R. Jenkins, a coal passer, were seriously burned, probably not fatally. Now on board the Missouri. Bailey was able to proceed."

GREEK ELECTIONS BEGIN.

Venizelos Party Said to be Winning in Athens and Piraeus.

LONDON, June 13.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says:

"General elections began early today in all parts of the kingdom, except some districts in Macedonia and Crete, where the electoral officials failed to arrive in time.

"The elections are passing off quietly in Athens and Piraeus, where the adherents of former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos seem to be in the lead."

POLICY HOLDERS TO GET EQUITABLE

General du Pont Preparing Offer to Sell Them a Majority of the Stock.

TERMS NOT YET OUTLINED

Transaction, as Proposed, Will Promote More Thorough Mutualization.

HANDS OFF INVESTMENTS

Capitalist Has No Intention of Controlling Loans of Society, His Agent Says.

General T. Coleman du Pont, who on Friday purchased the majority of the capital stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society from J. P. Morgan, said over the telephone from Wilmington, Del., to his representative, Hugh McAtamney of the Woolworth Building, yesterday that it was his purpose to offer the stock to the policy holders, as part of his plan to complete the mutualization of the society.

General du Pont said that he had not planned the details of the offer, but that he intended to give the policy holders a two or three year option on the stock.

Mr. McAtamney said General du Pont had no purpose of exercising a control over the investments of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and that his object was to bring about the more complete mutualization of the society in the interests of the policy holders.

"The Equitable benefited greatly," Mr. McAtamney said, "under the trusteeships which controlled it while Thomas F. Ryan and the Morgans owned the majority of the capital stock, and General du Pont will not depart from their policies except to place the control of the society more effectually in the hands of the policy holders."

Various proposals for the purchase of the capital stock by the policy holders have failed because of legal difficulties and because the Directors have felt that the surplus of the society has not justified the purchase. One plan was considered in April, 1911, with the approval of the late J. P. Morgan, who then owned the majority of the stock. This contemplated paying about $3,000,000 for the shares held by Mr. Morgan, which was the price he had paid to Thomas F. Ryan, plus interest. Mr. Morgan held 502 shares. The Directors felt that, if they bought that stock at the rate of about $6,000 a share, they would be obliged in equity to pay the same figure for the 498 shares of minority stock, although shares of minority stock had been selling at the time as low as $300.

This would mean that the Directors would be paying a total of $6,000,000 for the stock, which had a par value of $100,000, and an earning capacity limited by law to $7,000 a year. At the time the State Insurance Department placed the surplus of the Equitable at about $8,000,000, and the Directors decided to veto the plan to use it to complete the mutualization by buying in the stock.

No intimation has been received from General du Point regarding the financial terms of the proposal which he will make to the policy holders. Officials of the State Insurance Department said that no plan of selling the shares to the policy holders had been discussed with them.

HELD UP CARDINAL MERCIER.

Germans Opposed His Retinue Leaving and Clash Resulted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, June 13, (Dispatch to the London Daily News.)—The first report of what seems to be an extraordinary affair at Malines, with Cardinal Mercier again the central figure, comes from Wolff's Bureau today.

This purports to record a collision which took place between the inhabitants and the German guard at Malines, a town which has been cut off by the Governor General from all communication with the rest of Belgium because its inhabitants refused to work in the arsenal. The statement says:

"On Thursday Cardinal Mercier desired to leave Malines with a following of a hundred persons who came into collision with the German guard. The Cardinal wished to go on foot to Brussels, and the commander of the guard asked him for his passport. It was not possible to allow him to pass with so great a crowd. One of the priests in the Cardinal's following protested against this action, and the Cardinal and a small number of his followers were allowed to pass out of the town. The Cardinal entered a carriage that had been sent from Brussels and went his way.

"The reason of this demonstration was that Malines had been cut off from railway and other vehicular communication."

No account of the affair has yet come through from Belgium, but the fact that Wolff should circulate the story suggests that the collision was more serious than it is allowed to appear.

FEAR BIG LABOR SHORTAGE.

Greatest in Country's History Predicted as Result of Italy's War.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 13.—Within six months the United States will be undergoing the greatest labor shortage in its history, according to opinion here. This will be especially true of common labor. The pinch is being slightly felt in some localities, but will not reach its maximum until Fall.

With thousands of Italian reservists leaving the country and those who will eventually be called on to join the army, the shortage will become more acute. There is no place to draw from except the South for colored labor. Already some contractors are contracting for mechanical equipment to forestall the shortage wherever possible.

It is predicted that an era is at hand when common laborers will draw as much money as skilled artisans.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Orduna, Liverpool to New York, was signaled yesterday; time and distance not given; due 14th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

The Future of the Submarine

An interesting talk with Simon Lake on a subject uppermost in the American mind in NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order next Sunday's Times today from your newsdealer. The Times is always sold out early.

STRIKE STOPS ALL CARS IN CHICAGO

Surface and Elevated Employes Called Out at Midnight in Fight for More Pay.

ABOUT 14,500 AFFECTED

Attempts at Arbitration Fail—Mayor Warns Strikers He Will Protect Life and Property.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 14.—Street and elevated car service in Chicago was stopped by a general strike at midnight of Sunday. About 14,500 men, mostly conductors and motormen, are involved.

No cars will be operated today (Monday) for the transportation of the general public over the Chicago surface lines. Few trains for the use of the public will be operated over the Chicago elevated lines. Service will be resumed, beginning Tuesday, through the employment of non-union workmen, according to the companies' plans, and extended as rapidly as possible. The elevated lines probably will be the first to resume full operation.

Several runs will be made by surface cars today to test out operation of the system by non-union men. Elevated trains will have a similar tryout. Policemen and armed guards supplied by private detective agencies will be present, by Mayor Thompson's express order, to protect the lives and property of citizens.

The break between the men and the company officials came shortly before midnight when extended negotiations failed. The men were demanding increased wages. William Quinlan, President of the Surface Men's Union, and John J. Bruce, President of the Elevated Men's Local, ordered the strike.

The Mayor had almost hourly conferences with first one side, then the other, as on the day before. He concluded the conferences just before midnight with this final injunction to the men:

Mayor Warns Strikers.

"The principle of fair arbitration cannot be ignored. A basis of arbitration has been offered to you with the guarantee that you would not lose any of your present hours or wages. You had all to gain and nothing to lose. I have tried to prevent a strike by affording you a medium of obtaining a fair negotiation with the companies. From midnight I shall have only one duty and one task before me—to safeguard the rights, lives, and property of the citizens of Chicago and those doing business legally in the city. I may add that I shall perform that duty and that task to the best of my ability."

Chief of Police Healey already had made arrangements to keep all policemen on duty and in readiness for any emergency.

More than 2,500,000 people are deprived of their usual means of transportation by the strike. The strike extends to Hammond, East Chicago, and Whiting, Ind., South Chicago and Kankakee, Ill., over the Chicago and Interurban Traction Company lines. The Aurora, Elgin and Chicago Electric Line will not be affected unless it carries passengers within the city. The Evanston & West Town Railway Lines in Cook County outside of Chicago will not be involved. Their managers have agreed to accept whatever agreement is made with the striking lines.

Announcement of the break with the companies was the signal for business men, whose operations would be jeopardized by a tie-up of transportation lines, to make hurried preparations to safeguard their interests. Steam lines over which suburban service is or may be operated notified extra train crews to be on duty early this morning to take care of the extra passengers. Shuttle trains were ordered to work in many districts. Boat owners prepared to use launches on favorable days along the lake shore, and "jitney" bus drivers began asking whether policemen would be provided to protect them.

To Run Lines of Trucks.

The Chicago Telephone Company made arrangements for housing its operators near the exchanges and called in the reserve operators to care for the expected extra telephone service. Hotels threw open temporary floors closed for the season and made ready for full houses.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. have arranged for sixty automobiles to cover the city and stop on corners for employes. A like arrangement has been made by the Montgomery Ward Company, while department stores and other concerns are turning their delivery service to the task of transporting their employes.

The union men announced at the beginning of the negotiations that they would accept no offer that did not provide a substantial increase in wages. The traction companies were as firm in declaring that no wage increase could be granted, although they later offered to arbitrate.

The strike appeared inevitable, when Mayor Thompson, persuaded W. D. Mahon, International President of the Street Car Men's Association to obtain another day's delay. President Mahon came here from Detroit Saturday and since then has been in almost continuous conference with the Mayor. The first conference resulted in an offer of arbitration by the company, but the men replied they could not accept any offer that did not guarantee an increase of wages. The company replied with a counter-offer, but after an all-day conference could not reach an agreement with the men.

GIRL OUTWITS A BURGLAR.

Fourteen-Year-Old Miss Heymann Dodges Intruder Armed With Knife.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 13.—Edith Heymann, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Charles Heymann, a New York importer, displayed rare pluck this morning, when she awoke and found a burglar standing by her bed and peering into her eyes. The burglar muttered that he would kill her if she made any outcry. She promised to be still, but when the man displayed a knife the girl slipped out of the bed on the side farthest from him, and ran out of the room.

She aroused the household, but the burglar escaped. The Heymann family is living with Mrs. Ludwig Rothschild of New York at her country place in the Newfield section of Stamford.

ITALIANS SHELLING GORITZ DEFENSES

Cut Railroad Communication North and South of the Austrian Stronghold.

TRIESTE MAY SURRENDER

Operations on Tyrol Frontier to Isolate Westernmost Provinces—Another Air Raid on Pola.

ROME, June 13.—Italian artillery today bombarded the fortifications of Santa Maria, San Pietro, San Marco, San Lucia, and the other positions defending Goritz, the capital of the crownland of Goritz and Gradisca, twenty-two miles northwest of Trieste and ten miles east of the Italian frontier.

The railway lines running north and south of the city have been interrupted, and the only communication remaining between Goritz and the rest of the Austrian Empire is by a long and difficult mountain road along the Chiapovano Valley.

Documents found on Austrian officers taken prisoner indicate that it was the plan of the Austrian General Staff to prevent the Italians crossing the Isonzo River between Tolmino and Goritz. The capture of Plava by Italian troops, however, upset the Austrian plans for maintaining an insurmountable barrier in that part of the front through the cooperation of the towns of Tolmino and Gradisca.

GENEVA, June 13.—The Austrians are reported to have brought up 45,000 troops and 64 batteries along the Isonzo River in the last few days.

Severe fighting is reported by the Austrians on Monte Paralba, which rises to height of 8,000 feet. Alpinists of both the Austrian and Italian forces struggled fiercely and some fell over the precipice during the engagement.

VIENNA, June 13, (via London.)—The War Office today gave out the following concerning the operations on the Italian front:

On the Isonzo River a serious battle has been in progress the last two days, especially near Plava. An attempt of a brigade on the 11th to occupy the eastern bank ended in the retreat of the enemy.

Early yesterday the Italians again crossed the river. After a heavy battle our troops succeeded in repulsing them. Being reinforced, the enemy succeeded in maintaining their position, before which over 400 dead Italians are lying.

In the Carinthian and Tyrol frontier districts artillery battles are continuing.

MAY ISOLATE WEST AUSTRIA.

Italians Advancing on Tyrol Boundary to Cut Two Railroads.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A mistaken impression that the Austrian army opposing the Italian advance from the Carnic Alps to the sea is weak, demoralized, and merely passively resisting, is belied by the latest war bulletins, which afford sufficient proofs that the enemy are active and energetic in attempting to check the Italian advance.

The failure of such efforts is due to the valor of the Italian troops and their admirable dash, coupled with the skillful strategy of their commanders, but the fact remains that the Austrians, although unsuccessful, are fighting well. Thus their attempt to outflank the Italian position at Monte Nero shows the Austrians are determined to oppose the Italian advance northward toward Vienna. They have strongly fortified Tarvis, where, obviously, considerable troops are concentrated since seven battalions with machine guns were available for the attempted flanking movement at Monte Nero. Fortunately the Italians, unlike the Austrians, are not accustomed to sleep when they hold a position, hence they easily and promptly repulsed the attack and evidently inflicted heavy losses on their enemy.

The occupation of Gradisca, on the way to and six miles north of Monfalcone, was only announced Friday, although it had been held since May 25. On that day the Italian cavalry entered Gradisca. The Austrian forts commanding the town opened fire, but were silenced. The following day the Italians found the population starving. The people had been without food for two days. It was therefore decided to evacuate the town and convey the inhabitants to Udine.

The Austrians noped the Italians would occupy Gradisca, and they posted heavy artillery on the opposite bank of the Isonzo with the object of bombarding the positions of the invaders. Instead of remaining in their newly won positions, however, the Italians advanced toward Monfalcone, compelling the Austrians to beat a hasty retreat, since they were threatened with envelopment. The Italian occupation of Gradisca followed when the enemy's artillery no longer threatened the town, hence the delayed announcement, which was given out only when Gradisca was solidly occupied and fortified.

Another notable Italian success, which will undoubtedly hasten the general advance is the destruction of the dyke canal at Monfalcone, which would have enabled the Austrians to flood a vast tract of country near the sea, but a single Italian battery of heavy artillery with a few accurate shots upset the enemy's plans, and opened the way for an Italian advance toward Trieste. The latter town, however, is not the Italians' immediate objective. Obviously the advance along the line from Tolmino to Monfalcone aims at Goritz, the occupation of which would end the first phase for the preliminary campaign.

What would follow this is naturally unknown, but I have every reason to believe that important developments are bound to follow, and this the Austrians are already realising. The Italians, it is to be noted, are only 175 miles distant from Vienna. They threaten the capital more closely than do the Russians on the northeastern frontier.

While the Italian advance along the

Continued on Page 2.

COL. HOUSE BACK, WILL SEE WILSON; SHIP CONVOYED

President's Reputed Representative Returns, Having Had Guard of Destroyers.

NOT OUT FOR BRYAN'S POST

Kitchener, Asquith, Poincare, von Jagow, and Delcasse Among Officials He Visited.

DENIES HE IS PEACE ENVOY

Captain of the St. Paul Fears Warship Escort Exposed Liner to the Submarine Peril.

By secret orders telephoned from the Admiralty in London to the senior naval officer in Liverpool at 3 o'clock on Saturday, June 5, two torpedo boat destroyers escorted the American liner St. Paul from Liverpool to the Fastnet, a distance of 300 miles. According to Captain F. M. Passow of the St. Paul, which arrived here yesterday, the escort was provided on account of the presence on board of Colonel Edward M. House, reputed personal representative of the President, who carried important dispatches from Berlin and London. The Cunarder Orduna, which left Liverpool three hours earlier than the St. Paul, had no escort.

Colonel House admitted that he had talked with leading Government officials of Germany, France, and England, but denied that his trip to Europe was in any way connected with a possible mission looking toward peace or that he was the personal emissary of President Wilson.

"I did not talk peace, and that was not my mission abroad," Colonel House declared. "That report was the biggest piece of nonsense that I have heard."

The Colonel also said that he was not called home by President Wilson. He admitted that he expected to go to Washington, but did not know when. It might be today, but that was uncertain.

Asked if he had communicated with President Wilson in his absence on any matter of importance that had come to his notice, he replied that such would be the duty of any American citizen, and that President Wilson was his personal friend.

Colonel House left New York Jan. 30 on the Lusitania, on the trip on which Captain Dow flew the American flag while passing through the German war zone. The Colonel did not see the American flag. He visited England for two weeks, he said, and while there talked with Premier Asquith, David Lloyd George and Lord Kitchener. From England he went to Paris, where he visited a week, and was received by President Poincaré, Minister of Foreign Affairs Delcassé and others. In both of these countries he stopped at hotels.

Visited German Diplomats.

From Paris, Colonel House continues, he went to Berlin, where he was the guest of Ambassador Gerard. In Germany he talked with Foreign Minister von Jagow, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, Under-Secretary of State Zimmerman, and others. He was in Berlin for a week, going thence to Switzerland and thence back to London.

"In Berlin, as everywhere else I visited, I was treated nicely," said Colonel House. "My reason for talking with the men I did had nothing to do with peace. I know them all, and always visit them."

"How long is this war going to last?" he was asked.

"You know as well as I do, or as well as Sir Edward Grey or Ministers Delcasse or von Jagow," was the reply.

"Does England want to see the United States in this war?"

"Opinion is divided. Some think that would not be an advantage to the cause of the Allies."

"Has the United States lost its standing as an influence for peace?"

"I don't know that it has ever undertaken the task."

Colonel House said that he was in London when the Lusitania was sunk and when the first American note to Germany was made public. He declined to comment on these subjects. In all countries he visited there was a strong spirit of confidence as to an outcome of the war favorable to the side that the particular people favored, he had observed, but the people generally were tired of war.

Asked about supplies of foodstuffs and munitions of war, he said that he had seen nothing or heard nothing that he should not see or hear.

The resignation of William J. Bryan as Secretary of State was called to his attention. He said that he heard of it on the St. Paul, but he would make no comment, and as to Mr. Bryan's successor he had no idea. He was told that he had been mentioned as one of the possible successors to the office, to which he replied:

"It has not been offered to me. I have never held public office or desired it."

Taken Off as Official.

Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, Health Officer of the port, said that Collector Malone had applied to him late on Saturday for a permit to take a representative of the Government off the St. Paul at the Ambrose Channel Lightship, and he had granted it on the assurance from the Collector that the person was in good health.

"I did not know it was Colonel House," Dr. O'Connell added, "until I boarded the St. Paul in Quarantine and found that he had left the ship."

The Collector, with revenue cutter Manhattan, met the steamship and took Colonel House aboard. Gordon Auchincloss, son-in-law of Colonel House, who accompanied the Collector, went aboard the St. Paul and remained with Mrs. House until the liner docked. They were taken across town to Twenty-third Street and the East River in Mr. Malone's automobile, and met Colonel House and the Collector, who left the cutter at the landing stage of the New York Yacht Club. Colonel and Mrs. House and Mr. Auchincloss crossed the Queensboro Bridge and went to the Summer home of Mr. Auchincloss, at Roslyn, L. I.

In an interview in his cabin after the St. Paul had been made fast at her pier at West Twenty-second Street, Captain Passow said that so far as he knew it was the first time an American liner had been escorted by British warships from any port in Great Britain. Personally, he did not approve of the plan, because it put the St. Paul in the position of a dreadnought and if a German

Continued on Page 4.

ITALIAN AIR BOMBS WRECK POLA ARSENAL

Warships in Great Austrian Port Also Believed to Have Been Damaged.

ROME, June 13.—The arsenal at the Austro-Hungarian Naval Station of Pola, on the Adriatic, has been almost entirely destroyed by bombs dropped from an Italian airship, according to the Messaggero.

There were at the time in the station ten warships, including one battleship, two cruisers and several submarines. Some of these vessels are supposed to have been damaged.

ANNIHILATED GERMAN REGIMENT AT TOUTVENT

Eyewitness Says French Infantry Could Hardly Be Held by Officers.

PARIS, June 13.—"When the French troops captured the important position before the farm of Toutvent," writes the official eyewitness on the French battle front, "they found nothing remaining of the formidable fortifications installed there but masses of débris. The accurate fire of our heavy artillery wrenched the wire entanglements from the ground, upheaved the trenches in some places, filled them in others, and obstructed the approaches.

"The position was held by the 170th Baden Regiment of 1,000 men," the writer continues, "not one of whom escaped death or capture. Two other companies of 200 men each, in reserve, also were almost entirely wiped out.

"The assault began on June 7 over a front of 1,200 yards, and on June 10 a double line of trenches over a front of 1,800 yards and for a depth of from 200 to 1,000 yards had been captured. At 5 o'clock on the morning of June 7, in the face of a heavy fire from the enemy trenches, the assault began under a storm of shot and shell. Not a man of the Breton and Vendéean troops flinched, and the whole line advanced as one individual over the first two lines of the German trenches.

"The orders were to intrench there, but the men in the joy of victory pleaded to be allowed to go on, and it was with difficulty that the officers induced them to drop the rifle for the shovel. Those of the enemy's troops who remained were found huddled in the wrecked trenches A few continued to fire, but the rest threw up their hands.

"The fire of our artillery maintained a death curtain in the rear, preventing reinforcements coming up; and as soon as the position was entirely lost the enemy's 4-inch and 8-inch guns swept the ground. Our men were overjoyed. They embraced each other, laughed at the enemy's fire, and dug themselves in.

"The position is being solidly organized and steadily extended by the courageous persistence of our men, who are making the enemy feel the superiority of the French infantry."

SINK THREE VESSELS, ONE A NORWEGIAN

Submarine Outraces a British Trawler When She Seeks Safety in Flight.

LONDON, June 13.—The British bark Crown of India, of 2,056 tons, carrying a cargo of coal, and the Norwegian bark Bellglade, of 665 tons, timber laden, were sunk by the German submarine U-35 today off Milford Haven, a seaport of Wales. The crews of the barks were rescued and landed at Milford Haven.

The sailors of the Crown of India say that the submarine fired several shots across the bark's bows and when the vessel slowed down the men were ordered to take to the boats. The submarine then shelled and sank the bark. The Bellglade, which was close by, later met with a similar fate.

The crew of the British trawler Plymouth, which was sunk by gunfire from a German submarine, landed at Grimsby today. When the Captain of the Plymouth sighted the submarine he cut away his gear and attempted to escape, but the submarine was too fast for his vessel.

C. M. SCHWAB ASSURES FRANCE OF HIS LOVE

Writes That He Serves Her From Other Motives Than Commercialism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 13.—Charles M. Schwab is taking a place in French opinion beside Myron T. Herrick as a friend of France. His refusal to abandon his Bethlehem Steel contracts for German gold recently won him a very warm encomium from the Temps. Today Senator Humbert—who is now prosecuting in the leading newspapers a campaign under the invariable caption "Cannon! Munitions!"—publishes in the Journal this personal letter from Mr. Schwab:

"I wish to express the pleasure I felt in being of service to you and your people. In serving you our dominant thought is that we have contributed toward helping your great and beautiful country, which we Americans who have lived much in France have learned to love. What American, with thoughts of your wonderful country, could be other than in sympathy with you now?

"I have spent many years in France and have always found the French loyal and sympathetic toward Americans. Our two republics, in times like these, should stand side by side. With this thought, with my great interest and love for France, permit me to say that the Bethlehem Steel organization. This is any industry with which I am associated, or business with which I have influence, shall be instructed to lend its best efforts to serving France.

"I have reached the time of life where other motives play a more important part than mere commercialism. This is the thought uppermost in my mind regarding you and France."

Senator Humbert comments as follows:

"At a time when the strange circumstances of war give singular reality to the power of industrial kings, it is good to know that one can find in these new sovereigns a sense of dignity and honor sometimes lacking in genuine royalty."

PRESS OF GERMANY SPEAKS IN MILDER TONES TOWARD US

Even Count Reventlow Is Mollified to Some Extent by the Language of Our Note.

OVERSHADOWS WAR NEWS

American Situation Causes More Comment Than Anything Since Italy Took Up Arms.

ALL NOW LOOK TO ENGLAND

Wilson's Tender of Good Offices Is Seized Upon as a Chance to Get Food and Cotton

AND TO EXTEND THE PARLEY

Germany Not Likely to Reply for at Least Three Weeks, the Newspapers Think.

PEACE HINTS IN WASHINGTON

Observers at Capital Believe They See Encouraging Tendencies in European Conflict.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 13, (via The Hague.)—Not since Italy's declaration of war has any event caused such an editorial flow as has the American note. The Sunday newspapers contain columns of comment, although there are few new viewpoints.

The analysists' editorials and many private conversations with Germans, reveal that the general German state of mind regarding the note is one of satisfaction over its friendly tone and the prospect of resultant time—consuming negotiations; belief in the improbability of war; varying degrees hope of a satisfactory solution without even a diplomatic break and an almost passionate insistence that the question of ammunition on the Lusitania has everything to do with the case.

There are also mixed emotions because President Wilson calls it immaterial, and this gives rise to a repetition of all the old arguments that Germany was forced to her present course "because England broke international laws first." Throughout the opinions there is a reaffirmation that submarine warfare must and will be continued, unmodified in principle, until the purposes for which it was started are achieved.

Welcomed its Friendliness.

The Morgen Post, in a particularly sane two-column editorial, expresses Germany's genuine satisfaction over America's hearty offer of good offices, and says: "There is no tinge of threat or high-handed tone toward Germany in the note. On the contrary its tone is quiet though earnest throughout, and in several places it strikes a note of whole-hearted friendship and seeks to leave a way open for further friendly negotiations. No doubt the German Government will accept America's proffered good offices with pleasure. It will be interesting to see what attitude the English will now take. If they will revise the contraband list set up by themselves and desist from making difficulties for neutral commerce with Germany, and above all, let foodstuffs and textile raw materials through unhindered to Germany, then so far as we are concerned the submarine warfare can cease.

"Let the English continue to violate international law whereby they forced us to resort to the use of the submarine as a weapon against their commerce, and we will never allow ourselves to be persuaded to give up this weapon, the only one we have to protect us against violation at the hands of England and with which we can punish England for her unlawful conduct. Should America's good offices prove to be in vain it will be not ours, but England's fault, and the Americans will then readily understand that the reproach of an inhuman mode of war are must be laid at the doors of England and not Germany.

The British Blockade.

"It will soon be seen whether President Wilson employs the same measure of energy against the English as against us. We sincerely hope so because of the friendly, hearty tone of his note. 'The American Government cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone may be made to abbreviate the rights of American citizens.' Really not? We recall that at the beginning of the war England declared the whole North Sea as a war zone and the Americans did not get excited at that time. We had a right to protest bitterly at America's attitude

then, but we will forget about it at the present moment. America has proffered her good offices, and we will not doubt that her intentions are honorable and meant in good faith. Negotiations will take place in the course of which there will be an opportunity to discuss all points in the American policy whereby we feel injured. That the tact and energy of our diplomacy will succeed in making clearer to the Americans that they have no right to lay down rules for our warfare, we do not doubt, and if America acts in good faith it ought to be an easy matter to arrive at an understanding. The question remains as before, whether England will show good-will enough to help in the attainment of the goal which is not only President Wilson's but ours, too. That we will bow to President Wilson's will and humble ourselves before America nobody will expect, not even Herr Wilson.

Situation Not Simplified.

Of today's newspaper comment on the American note the most serious is that of Paul Michaelis in the Tageblatt. He says:

"It is certain that the note does not simplify the serious situation, and it is equally certain that it does not completely bar the way to a peaceful and friendly understanding. The American Government holds fast to the principle that submarine warfare on merchantmen is inconsistent with the principles of justice and humanity, but the German Government has never left the slightest doubt that it only decided on the submarine warfare because the English method of scorning all previous rules of naval warfare forced Germany to a counter-war on commerce with the submarine.

"But there seems to be no reason why the German and American Governments should not get together in a joint discussion looking toward some other form of naval warfare. This presupposes that England, which took the first step in the commerce war, also takes the first step to end it. At the same time the question must be investigated of how ammunition shipments to our enemies can be reconciled with the eternal principles of humanity featured by the American note.

"While there may be some practical difficulties, there can be no doubt of Germany's willingness to help to bring about a modification of the naval war along more humane lines. The answer to the American note must of course take most carefully into account all the diplomatic, political, and military exigencies, and it will be several weeks before it is ready to be handed to the American Ambassador, especially as we must wait to hear Dr. Meyer-Gerhard.

"But it must be said now that the German people, now as formerly, lay great value on a continuation of unclouded relations with the United States, whose war for freedom it once greeted with rejoicing and within whose borders millions of Germans have found a new home."

Count Reventlow Moderate.

Count Reventlow, Germany's "enfant terrible," who has been a consistent thorn in the flesh of the German Foreign Office because of his anti-American utterances, strikes a surprisingly restrained and moderate tone in the Tageszeitung. He says:

"The question is not how it may be possible to do away with all differences of opinion under all circumstances, but whether it is at all possible to do away with them without rendering the submarine war impotent. This standpoint contains nothing unfriendly, nothing brusque against the United States. The practical question remains whether we can preserve our German standpoint and still come to an understanding with America. If Mr. Wilson holds to his non-recognition of the war zone, with all its corollaries, then we cannot see how we can possibly come to a real understanding.

"On the other hand, the question arises whether President Wilson would continue to cling to that standpoint if certain modifications and mutual guarantees could be brought about which under certain circumstances would render American passenger traffic safe. Such a way out would presuppose that the present note and its author really mean only passengers and not between the lines of freight business. To clear up this question is fundamental to the further question of the possibility of arriving at an understanding. The result of the foregoing discussion is the first line that Germany can consider as possible and desirable; an understanding only on the firm basis of the submarine warfare, and, secondly, that such a possibility of understanding can only exist if the United States recognizes this fundamental standpoint, and then seeks to find ways and means with the German Government in order to bring Americans from one side of the ocean to the other without danger."

Forecasts Delay.

The inspired Lokalanzeiger contents itself with saying:

"Work on the German answer to the note should take considerable time in view of the extent of the questions to be settled, particularly as the whole matter must be checked up by several departments of our Government before being worked up into one uniform whole. Moreover, the various departments concerned must await the arrival of important information which is absolutely necessary for the German answer. This information will presumably only come into the possession of our Government after the lapse of a good many days. Therefore a time limit for the German answer cannot even approximately be fixed now, although no doubt the authorities will not delay the answer a day longer than is necessary."

Sneers at Humanity Plea.

The yellow Berlin Zeitung says:

"It is a noble competition between Wilson and Bryan. Both are 'honorable' men to be sure, but it would be more pleasant for us if in their noble discussion about justice and humanity they had found even one word of condemnation of American war shipments. Wilson's and the German notes are chasing each other around a circle which Wilson is vainly trying to square because the practice of this mass-murder war does not concile itself with his theories about the brotherhood of man.

"Despite all his punctilious politeness, Wilson appears to be of the opinion that others are waging war from noble sentiments, while we barbarians are doing it for pleasure. Therefore, he appeals to justice and humanity. We do not know if the American conception of justice and humanity demands that Americans must go to England on English ships just at this war time. Our justice and humanity aims to end as quickly and thoroughly as possible this war, which was forced upon us.

"That international laws have not yet been laid down for the war activities of submarines is regrettable, but it will not prevent us from making use of this weapon in ways demanded by our objects. Every English ship that comes before the torpedo tubes of one of our submarines in the war zone is condemned to death. Nobody in the world can compel us to give up this method of warfare. Until further notice there remains on a well-known portion of the high seas a sign with the legend, 'Trespassing forbidden.' He who disregards the warning runs into danger. The principles of justice and humanity demand that the warning be observed."

German Press Divided.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, (via London,) June 13.—The Berlin morning papers generally comment more or less extendedly on the American note along the lines followed by the Saturday evening papers.

While there is a general disposition to recognize the friendly tone of the note and the fact that it makes further negotiations possible, the press is divided, roughly, into two parties, one of which appears disposed to enter into negotiations looking to a compromise on a new basis, while the other, by implication or expressly, rejects any departure from the course heretofore followed. Among the representatives of the latter idea is the Tägliche Rundschau, which declares that while the note seeks a way to a compromise, it seeks it along lines "which must result to the disadvantage of Germany."

The Tägliche Rundschau continues: "The note therefore is calculated only to postpone a settlement of German-American relations, and not bring it about. The friendly tone we acknowledge, but the declaration that the sinking of the Lusitania was unparalleled in modern warfare seems opposed to the character of upright friendship."

The newspaper defends the sinking of the Lusitania, and concludes, "and the watchword is 'The torpedoing will go on.'"

The Morgen Post says: "The note is filled with tones of heartiness and friendliness, and seeks to open and smooth the way for further negotiations. The offer to mediate between Germany and Great Britain will unquestionable be gladly accepted by the German Government, and if mediation fails it will be Great Britain's fault."

The Morgen Post praises the uprightness of the United States, and hopes that it will be possible to demonstrate that Germany is acting within her rights.

Die Post is dissatisfied, saying: "The note sails the old course and demands the cessation of our submarine campaign, and again emphasizes the remarkable special right of American citizens to voyage through a war zone as passengers on ships belonging to belligerent powers."

The newspaper says that negotiations will continue, but whether a real result can be obtained is questionable, since the demand of the "Anglo-Americans" that the submarine warfare be stopped "lies outside the scope of practical discussions."

The Kreuzzeitung finds the arguments contained in the American note "quite unconvincing."

The note, it says, "tries to meet Germany's well-considered arguments with an appeal to humanitarian duties, whereas Germany's first humanitarian duty is to protect her soldiers from American ammunition shipments."

TELLS GERMANS WE'RE UNITED

Berlin Paper's Correspondent Here Says People Are With Wilson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 14.—The Daily News publishes this morning a remarkable warning against the mistaken estimate of American public opinion taken from the Socialist paper Vorwärts, in which its New York correspondent, in a mailed message dated May 15, says:

"Germany will do well to realize that at least nine-tenths of the American people approve of the note, (the first Lusitania note sent to Germany,) and of the energetic tone of its last paragraph. There is, of course, no question of immediate war, but a breaking off of diplomatic relations would be unavoidable, and the confiscation of the German ships lying in American ports and estimated at a value of many millions, would not be unlikely if Germany should further continue to do what is regarded here as an absolutely unjustifiable murder of American citizens and an infringement of American interests."

The writer further warns against placing any reliance on German-American and Irish-American opinion. Most of the Irish, he says, have become thoroughly Americanized and are above all "practical" politicians. As for Germans, he says:

"Those who live here did not leave their own country because they had been too happy there, and they remain in the United States because they are better off here and find conditions of life better suited to their tastes."

He proceeds to criticise the German press in America, saying: "Those very sheets which are constantly thundering against the 'English lying papers' themselves invent lies day by day.

"The Volks Zeitung here has already convicted Herman Ridder's sheet of lying more than once. Ridder's Staats-Zeitung and Hearst's Deutsche Journal have for weeks taunted one another day after day with hypocrisy, lies and forgeries. In respect to war Hearst's English papers, The American and The Evening Journal, are writing, so far as war is concerned, the precise reverse of what can be read in The Deutsche Journal.

The correspondent further refers to the "manifesto" issued on April 5 by 308 editors and publishers of American papers in foreign tongues, calling for a prohibition of the export of arms, which was subsequently widely quoted in the German press.

"These papers," he says, "were spoken of as representing 8,000,000 readers, but for the most part the papers are published in camera and are not to be found in any newspaper catalogue, and perhaps a tenth part of that number would be a strong congregation. Many signatures appear several times, so as to swell the number and to create the impression that pro-German feeling was widespread. The attempt failed, but Germany was misled."

BRYAN IN A NUTSHELL

Condensed Quotations From Newspapers, Classified According to Political Professions.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPERS.

New York World — Unspeakable treachery, not only to the President, but to the nation.

Buffalo Enquirer—If Mr. Bryan goes on, he will share the detestation of the most despised character in American history.

Buffalo Courier—The new note to Germany puts Emperor William and former Secretary Bryan in the same hole.

Utica Observer—He turns tail in the face of a crisis and seeks refuge by counseling dishonor.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Henry Watterson)—Treason to the country, treachery to his party and its official head.

Portland (Me.) Eastern Argus—Bryan's announced campaign has something of the character of submarine warfare.

Helena (Mont.) Independent—As much mistaken in this instance as in years gone by.

Lexington (Ky.) Herald—His propaganda is designed and intended "to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States" in violation of Section 5 [of the law of treason].

Mobile Register—If Germany is misled into actions still further violative of our rights, the resultant hostility will be very largely attributable to Mr. Bryan.

Columbia (S. C.) State—The President's clear head may now be trusted the more that his methods of thinking are relieved of opposition in the Cabinet.

Montgomery Advertiser—He will go back to his first love, agitation.

Richmond Times-Dispatch — Wilson, not Bryan, strikes the note to which the hearts of the American people respond.

Savannah News—The people are following the President and not Mr. Bryan.

Austin (Texas) Statesman —. Mr. Bryan's diplomacy has not been of the type that has inspired the confidence of the American people.

Charleston News and Courier—The bald and ugly fact will remain: he deserted his Chief and his Government in the midst of an international crisis.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal — Mr. Bryan's views, turned into a national policy, would mean national suicide.

Brooklyn Eagle—An obstacle has seen fit to remove itself; it has substituted harmony for discordance.

Boston Post—Mr Bryan has shabbily infringed that good American doctrine that politics should end at the water's edge.

Baltimore Sun—The Germans torpedo one "Nebraskan." Oh, for a "Busy Bertha" that could effectually dispose of the other one!

Charlotte Observer—The country simply was afraid of him.

Cleveland Plain Dealer—He is a preacher of disloyalty.

Chattanooga Times — The reason given for his resignation . . . approximates disloyalty, if nothing else; a monstrous statement.

New Orleans Times-Picayune—His voluntary resignation will give satisfaction.

REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPERS.

New York Tribune—A man with such a cheaply commercial conception of the post held by so long a line of American statesmen was by nature disqualified for it.

New York Globe—Instead of promoting a peaceful settlement, Mr. Bryan practically throws his influence in the other balance.

Syracuse Post-Standard—Billy Sunday in the wrong niche.

Rochester Post-Express — Amazement and contempt for him grow.

Pittsburgh Gazette-Times—He has not filled the place with dignity, ability, or satisfaction, nor yet with fidelity; a cheap imitation.

Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph — The peace-piffle and grape-juice statesman.

Philadelphia Inquirer — A peace-at-any-price man.

Public Ledger — His record is an amazing, astounding blunder.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune—The seriousness of the situation is all that prevents Mr. Bryan's foreign policy from being laughable.

Baltimore American—The country wants no more vapid theorizing; it wants no more Bryanism.

Hartford Courant—Those newspapers that said Mr. Bryan was in bad taste made a slight mistake. He is a bad taste.

Augusta (Me.) Kenebec Journal —Impossible for a man of Mr. Bryan's ability and love of the limelight to remain longer wholly obscure in this national crisis.

Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle—Childish policies and small politics, even if the Nobel peace prize is at stake, must not be considered by an American statesman.

Portland (Me.) Press—There was nothing to do but get out and shut up.

Paterson Press—He has dealt his country a stunning blow.

Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal—It is characteristic of Mr. Bryan to shut his eyes to arguments and facts when he reaches the ecstasy of sentimental conviction.

Omaha Bee—His action may have a weakening effect on our position.

Nebraska City (Neb.) Press—Knowing his disposition to watch out for the main chance * * * that Mr. Bryan will be a candidate for the Senate from Nebraska is almost a foregone conclusion.

Topeka Capital—Represents only the personal idiosyncrasies of William J. Bryan.

Milwaukee Sentinel—Calculated to create prejudice and misgiving against the American note and to mislead foreign opinion.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat — Mr. Bryan could have found no better way of causing the President embarrassment at this crisis.

Minneapolis Tribune — President Wilson has had his own way in State Department affairs, to the minimization of Secretary Bryan, almost at times to the point of humiliation.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer — A pacifist temporarily bereft of reason and lost to sense of patriotic duty; a misplaced figurehead.

Portland Oregonian — The archpriest of the peace-at-any-price party * * * a poor staff to lean upon.

Albany Knickerbocker-Press — Mr. Bryan must Chautauquahoot, as the rooster must crow.

Scranton Republican—Prompt acceptance of his resignation was the proper thing.

Los Angeles Times—The inefficiency and ineptness of the Secretary of State have been a reproach to the country.

Wilmington (Del.) News—Far better if Mr. Bryan had retired long ago.

St. Paul Pioneer Press—His retirement was merely a matter of time.

PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPERS.

New York Press—A sorry misfit in our Government—mortifyingly, dangerously so.

Boston Journal—He appoints himself, though now a private citizen, the director of the nation.

Washington Times—The only person who has been talking war and giving out the impression that he thought this note meant war.

INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPERS.

New York Evening Post—How far he will carry his treachery by actual machinations against Mr. Wilson remains to be seen.

New York Sun—Sulked and ran away when honor and patriotism should have kept him at his post.

New York Herald—His convictions are all wrong; his retirement should be heartily welcomed by the country.

Philadelphia Public Ledger — How much longer, as Cicero asked Catiline, does he intend to abuse our patience?

Pittsburgh Dispatch—Bryan's obsession by the peace-at-any-price propaganda bordered on the fanatical.

Baltimore News—A surrender to opportunism such as calls for a nation's contempt.

Chicago Herald—As a private citizen he will be less a menace to the peace of the nation than he has been as Secretary of State.

Denver Post—His services can be most satisfactorily dispensed with.

Kansas City Star—Has not impressed the country as a practical man in dealing with large affairs.

Toledo Times—He should support the President.

Terre Haute Star—Now free to pursue the prohibition propaganda.

Newark (N. J.) Star—The statement [Bryan's] is simply an effort to corral for himself a large voting element in the population.

Newark Evening News—His narrow vision has overcome him.

Boston Traveler—If war does come Mr. Bryan will be the one American held most responsible for the trouble.

Boston Globe—Mr. Wilson has been relieved of one of his many problems.

Boston Herald—Is certainly not inspired by a sense of loyalty to the party or the country.

Lowell Courier-Citizen — Lagged superfluous on a stage in which he played no part beyond that of an amanuensis, and hardly even that.

Manchester (N. H.) Union — Should mark the end of Bryanism in American politics.

Providence Journal—He has bowed himself into oblivion.

PEACE RUMORS GAIN GROUND AT CAPITAL

Washington Becoming Impressed by Hints Apparently Coming from Berlin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Washington has begun to be impressed with the feeling that suggestions of efforts to bring about peace are not being dismissed now with off-hand declarations that it is foolish to talk of such a thing.

Only a short time ago every rumor that a peace proposal was to be made was killed almost as soon as it came to life, but it is now apparent, in the opinion of observers here, that the prevailing discussion of peace is not being discouraged. And these observers note that what seem to be informal feelers on the subject come principally from Berlin.

To a certain extent, the peace talk is believed to be attributable to the attitude President Wilson has assumed in dealing with Germany in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania and the general submarine warfare against merchant shipping. This belief is based mainly on putting this and that bit of information together, but the piecing is being done by men who understand the situation and the relative values of developments indicated by news dispatches and certain phases of official information.

This Government is not at all discouraged over suggestions that it has placed itself out of the running to serve in the rôle of peacemaker when the time comes. There is a feeling in Washington that if the German Government, as is expected, takes advantage of the offer of this Government to act in a mediatory capacity in the matter of the blockade, the way may possibly be paved for at least ascertaining what will be the terms on which peace may be brought about.

It is believed that Germany will propose that this Government resubmit to Great Britain the German offer to abandon submarine warfare on merchant vessels if Great Britain will rescind the Order in Council providing for a long-distance blockade of German ports and of ports of neutral countries contiguous to German territory with the object of cutting off foodstuffs. While the British Government rejected the German proposal when it was first submitted through the United States, the language used by Great Britain in the note of rejection was such as to create the impression in some minds that the German proposal might not have been understood by Great Britain.

There are hopeful persons here who would regard renewal of such overtures by Germany to Great Britain through the medium of the United States as likely to lead ultimately to a discussion between the warring powers that might furnish the foundation for peace.

No Official Predictions.

But responsible officials of the United States are not indulging in any predictions along this line. It is true that they are hopeful, but they do not believe that now is the proper time to make further advances in the direction of attempting a peace movement. The efforts of some unofficial peace propagandists of neutral European countries have not attracted attention here, and their activity is not expected to lead to anything definite. But the Government is alive to any opportunity that may be presented by official suggestions from either belligerents or neutrals, and may not be backward in joining in coincidental action having peace in view, if it be shown that there is a chance for success.

While officials do not confirm the report from Buenos Aires that prior to sending its latest note to Germany the United States consulted South American countries, it was pointed out tonight that for several months a committee of the Pan-American Union had been in session seeking to devise a code of neutrality that would be subscribed to by all the American republics. As Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan presided over the sessions of this committee.

The proceedings were conducted with great secrecy, but it was learned tonight that the committee had practically adjourned, and it was not known when it would resume its sessions. It is believed here that the impression in Buenos Aires that this Government had sounded South American nations, before sending the note to Germany, grew out of discussions of the European situation in the meetings of the committee.

Although Mr. Bryan in his more recent statements has given the impression that the note sent to Germany was not so strong as it was when he wrote his resignation, it is known in the best informed circles that the President has not changed his intention to press to a finish his effort to bring about the cessation of submarine attacks on merchantmen. Notwithstanding the tone of the note, Germany must be aware of the same thing. The position of the President probably will be more clearly shown when Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard arrives in Berlin this week.

Got a False Impression.

When Count von Bernstorff's emissary has reported to his government all the confidential information concerning the attitude of President Wilson it will be obvious to the Imperial authorities, granted that they are not blinded by preconceived notions, that the President did not mean to conceal under the polite phrases of his note a hint that he had altered his views on the subject of the submarine warfare since his communication of May 18 in which the term "strict accountability" was emphasized. Count von Bernstorff telegraphed his Government through the courtesy of the State Department a statement of the condition of feeling over the Lusitania disaster and submarine warfare generally, and in the knowledge that the Imperial authorities have this information some significance is attached to the peace talk that appears to be prevalent in German circles.

Count von Bernstorff has been attempting recently to counteract a false impression in Berlin as to the attitude of the United States in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania. The imperial authorities had taken the ground, it is understood, that the vigorous language employed by this Government in its note of May 13 was for American home consumption. To this erroneous view was attributed the failure of Germany to respond more directly to the emphatic suggestions of the United States.

Some light was thrown upon the rather indifferent course pursued by Germany through the disclosure that Mr. Bryan, while Secretary of State, had made certain statements to Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, in which he had given the Ambassador the impression that the American demands were not to be taken literally. In fact, it was asserted that the Ambassador was told that the American note of May 13 was intended more for the people of the United States, who were aroused over the sinking of the Lusitania, than it was for the German Government.

Since the Washington Government has been aware of the impression created in the minds of the German Imperial authorities by this erroneous information it has sought to remove the impression.

Whatever Mr. Bryan said to Dr. Dumba, it is certain that in some way attributable to their conversation, the German Government got the idea that the United States was not as serious in making its demands as the language of its note indicated.

May Open Way to Peace.

There is a disposition here to believe that the careful and temperate language of the note of June 9, the communication that Mr. Bryan declined to sign, will have a marked effect on any effort toward bringing peace to Europe. The German Government will understand from Dr. Meyer Gerhard, if it does not fully understand already, that President Wilson has not abated his determination that the submarine warfare shall be modified in a way to meet the demands of this Government. But coupled with that knowledge on the part of Germany will be the assurance that the United States stands willing to serve as the medium of communication between Germany and her enemies for the accomplishment of measures that may be to the mutual advantage of the belligerents.

That the German Government fully realizes the advantage of this assurance is taken for granted here, and this realization, it is believed, is not unconnected with the suggestions that have come unofficially from German sources that there is an undercurrent of sentiment in Europe for an effort to bring about peace negotiations.

No surprise has been created in Washington by reports from Europe that there is a struggle among the higher officials of the German Government as to the proper attitude to adopt in future dealings with the United States. It has been a matter of discussion here, based, it is supposed, on reliable information from Berlin, that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, the head of the Imperial Admiralty, was inclined toward rejecting all the demands of this Government, while to the Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, has been attributed a more moderate position.

It is felt here that if the Chancellor manages to obtain the ascendency in the consideration of the subject this Government will not become involved in serious trouble with Germany.

Bryan's Act More Puzzling.

The mystery that has surrounded Mr. Bryan's reasons for leaving the Cabinet has been deepened instead of solved in the minds of observers here by the statements he has issued since he resigned. None of the disclosures made by Mr. Bryan concerning his refusal to sign the latest note to Germany has served to explain why Mr. Bryan took that course after he had affixed his signature to the communications sent to Germany on Feb. 10 and May 13.

As evidence of the apparent agreement of Mr. Bryan with President Wilson's course, it is asserted that he was the author of one of the strongest paragraphs of the May 13 communication.

That paragraph was as follows:

"Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks."

BRYAN STILL A RIDDLE TO THE GERMAN PRESS

But Most of the Berlin Newspapers Conclude That He Is Playing Politics.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, (via The Hague,) June 13.—William J. Bryan's resignation is a bigger sensation in Berlin now than it was when the news was first flashed. The Germans, most of whom are excusably ignorant of the intricacies of American politics, are only just beginning to wake up to the obvious conclusion as to Bryan's resignation.

While they are still hopelessly puzzled and trying to explain the mystery of Bryan, and are unable to see what there is in the note to cause him to resign, they are dimly sensing possibilities of far-reaching importance for Germany. Every scrap of Bryan news, and the platitudinous utterances of the "Peace Prince" that leak through England are being eagerly featured by the entire German press.

The Berliner Zeitung publishes prominently a summary of an article entitled, "Bryan's Awakening; by the Well-Known American Author, Charles Willis Thompson, in THE NEW YORK TIMES."

The Vossische Zeitung, with the keenest nose for American politics, today refrains from all editorial comment on the note. Instead, it features a two-column article on "Bryan's Ambition and Egotism," and reaches the conclusion that Bryan is getting in line for the Presidency on a combination temperance and peace platform, and is now making a grandstand play for the German-American votes which he alienated by his temperance advocacy.

Michaelis, in the Tageblatt, also finds an answer to the Bryan riddle in practical Presidential politics, and says:

"It is safe to assume that, although Bryan may not be regarded as a representative of the German standpoint, still he is compelled to have particular consideration for the German and Irish elements. Consequently, we cannot follow his further activities without interest, but we must be careful not to interpret these internal political happenings exclusively from the German viewpoint."

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, (via London,) June 13.—The Sunday morning newspapers of Berlin generally profess inability to understand the motives prompting William Jennings Bryan to retire from the post of Secretary of State. The Morgen Post says:

"The former Secretary seems to have less confidence than we in the honest desire of the American Government to arrive at a peaceful compromise with us. Mr. Bryan is convinced that President Wilson and his Government will finally appeal to force. We are not now disposed to believe this, but will await events."

The Boersen Zeitung says: "Bryan's resignation has been interpreted as indicating that the note would be rather blunt, which, however, in no wise is the case. The note shows, on the contrary, an outspoken tendency to reach an understanding with Germany on the issues involved. If, therefore, Bryan desires to be the representative of peaceful efforts in opposition to the jingoistic tendency of the American Government we really do not know on what ground he will base his assertion."

The Boersen Zeitung terms Mr. Bryan's proclamation to the people even harder to understand than his resignation.

The Reichsbote, commenting on the American note, says: "Either the tone was subdued following Bryan's sensational resignation, or Bryan desired to take advantage of an opportunity to escape easily from a situation which no longer was pleasant."

The Deutsche Rundeschau says: "After seeing the note it must be said that Mr. Bryan either was hasty or else other reasons yet unknown decided his action."

COLOGNE, (via London,) June 13.—The Koelnische Zeitung thinks that Mr. Bryan's withdrawal from the American State Department, whatever else it may mean, also shows that the Koelnische Zeitung's verdict concerning the Lusitania finds comprehension among Americans, and that these are not disposed to destroy the bridges connecting the two nations.

The peace which Bryan preaches is also possible along the ways followed by President Wilson, the newspaper says, and then adds: "For this, however, it is indeed necessary that Americans respect also Germany's sacred rights."

TALKS PEACE IN CHICAGO.

Gildermeister, Dutch Visitor, Once There as Land Buyer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Jonkheer van Gheel Gildermeister, a citizen of Holland, whose recent visit to Washington as an avowed peace emissary, even if unofficial, led to much speculation, has arrived here, and has been holding secret conferences with leading peace advocates at the office of the Chicago Peace Society. Among those with whom he has conferred are David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Leland Stanford University, and Mrs. William Thomas, Secretary of the Woman's Peace Society. He is disinclined to talk about himself or his supposed mission.

"My mission here is private," he said. "It is true I have come from Berlin by way of Amsterdam, and have been in conference with certain leading men at Washington, but I cannot talk of the matters. I saw Dr. von Jagow, the German Chancellor, and other members of the Ministry of the Imperial Government while I was in Berlin. My interview with the Chancellor was had soon after the Lusitania was sunk, and you are correctly informed that I received from the Chancellor and other Ministers certain impressions concerning the German Government's attitude toward the war and the ultimate making of peace. But I have no official mission in this country."

Herr Gildermeister was in this city in January, 1913, as the representative of a group of Belgian and German capitalists. He said that he was authorized to purchase a tract of land to be used in a huge Belgian colonization scheme. He presented letters from leading men in Antwerp and Amsterdam, and was indorsed by Professor Thomas Bruce Fress of the University of Chicago and by Herman Ridder of New York.

He negotiated for 200,000 acres of Orlando County, Fla., part of which was owned by Walter C. Nelson of Chicago. Herbert A. Schryver, attorney for Nelson, had many interviews with Gildermeister, who was then staying at the Hotel Sherman.

He suggested that the final contract be executed in Antwerp, and the syndicate sent Sidney Weil of this city and George Britton of Orlando, Fla., with him to Belgium. In Antwerp Gildermeister introduced them to financiers, who he said were his principals —but the deal was never arranged.

BRYAN'S GREAT ILLUSION.

May Expect America to Dictate Peace to Europe, Clemenceau Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 13.—In his editorial discussion of Mr. Bryan's resignation, Georges Clemenceau, in L'Homme Enchainé, expresses surprise at the action which his personal acquaintance with the ex-Secretary had not led him to foresee. Seeking Mr. Bryan's motive, M. Clemenceau says:

"It is possible that he yielded to a magnificent vision of the total transformation of Europe and the rest of the world after the war through the dictation by American Messianism of a law of peace to the whole human race. Doubtless the idea surpasses ordinary human illusions; but Americans dream great dreams."

Deck Train of Wounded with Flowers

BRESCIA, Italy, June 13.—The first train of wounded Italians from the Trentino front arrived here today. It had been transformed into a bower of flowers, each berth being literally covered with them. The wounded soldiers said the flowers had been sent to them by their mothers and sweethearts. All the men said they were anxious to get back to the front.

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LLOYD GEORGE PICKS MUNITIONS DIRECTORS

Big Coal Man, Midland Railway's Manager and a Gunmaker Are Selected.

LONDON, June 14.—David Lloyd George is completing the organization of his Munitions Bureau.

He has appointed Leonard Llewellyn as Director of Materials, Mr. West of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., shipbuilders, as Director of Metals, and Sir Guy Granet as Director of Railways Transport.

Mr. Llewellyn will resign his position as General Manager of the collieries of the Cambrian Coal Trust, of which David A. Thomas is Director.

Mr. Llewellyn is a commanding figure in the South Wales coal fields. He visited the United States, Canada, and Japan in 1913 and studied industrial conditions in those countries.

Sir William Guy Granet has been general manager of the Midland Railway since 1906 and was knighted in 1911. He was born in 1867 and educated at Rugby and Balliol, being admitted to the bar in 1893. In 1900 he became Secretary of the Railway Companies' Association and went to the Midland as assistant manager in 1905.

Prepare for Next Winter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, June 13. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Germany's efforts for some time past have been concentrated upon making preparation for another Winter campaign. Women are already sewing new furs for the army, while those used last Winter are being renovated.

ITALIANS SHELLING GORITZ DEFENSES

Continued from Page 1.

eastern boundary of Tyrol, which is only sixty miles long, is crossed by two railways, if these are cut it will mean complete isolation of Austria's westernmost provinces. The efforts concentrated against the Italian advance are easily understood when the imminent peril threatening Austria's western provinces is realized.

ROME, June 12, (via Paris, June 13.)—An official note, which sums up the first offensive movement of the army, follows:

"In the Trentino zone our forces went resolutely forward, correcting, at least, in part, strategical inconveniences of unfavorable frontier such as were imposed upon us after the campaign of 1866.

"Our brave mounted troops have occupied defiles and summits, the names of which recall unforgettable exploits by the brave combatants in Trentino half a century ago. A powerful artillery crowns the summits and plateaus, from where operations more vast can be carried out later. It is battering effectively forts of the enemy, considered up to the present time almost impregnable, and already has demolished some of them.

"In the Upper Cadore recollections of Fortunato Calvi are evoked by the occupation of Cortina and other important points. Thus not only are closed all routes for invasion by the enemy, but gradually there is being opened the way of an offensive action as soon as this is regarded opportune.

"In the Carnia zone our Alpine troops are solidly established on important defiles, holding them against repeated counter-attacks by the enemy.

"In the Eastern Friuli zone our advance forces are developing greater contact with the enemy, progressively overcoming obstacles not to be despised.

"The note adds that results obtained and the excellence of the army must not give rise to optimistic errors of appreciation concerning the present war, which is severe and difficult. Especially, the note says, it must not be forgotten that the ground of operations is mountainous, was prepared by the enemy for defense for a long time, and is defended by numerous troops, hardened by ten months of fighting. In conclusion the note declares that the army has decided to overcome at any price all obstacles, resistance, and difficulties.

MAY EVACUATE TRIESTE.

Austrian Stores There and at Other Bases Being Moved, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, June 13 (Dispatch to The London Morning Post).—I learn from an authoritative source that in Trieste and the neighboring towns of Mircanure and Opeina, both military bases of importance, preparations are being made for evacuation, and the military stores piled up there during the last few months are being transferred partly toward the north at Laibach and partly toward the southeast.

Since the first Italian advance guards moved toward the frontier on the highway between Paimanovar and Cervignano, the Austrian troops have slowly retreated to the Isonzo, though not with the intention of making a stand there, for it seems to be decided definitely that no great resistance will be put up, even for important coast towns. I dare say Trieste and the whole of Istria will be in the hands of the Italians before Autumn, for it is impossible for Austria-Hungary not only to begin an offensive, but even to put up a vigorous and effective defense in this region.

In the Trentino district the situation is almost similar. Feeble resistance is almost similar. Feeble resistance will be put up all along the line, but with no intention or hope of being able to resist the Italian advance. The only point which is strongly defended is Tyrol, where not only first-class and experienced war-tried troops have been concentrated, but also the whole male population has been put under arms and placed on the frontier.

The invasion of the Trentino coast land, and even of Istria, under present conditions, is not considered anything out of the way, for, according to a staff officer, the final issue will not be decided in this region.

"The great battles of the war with Italy," he said, "will be fought in the mountains, and if we succeed in the north and Germany is able to place her new forces at our disposal, a great struggle will develop for the invaded territory. The only trouble is the many 'ifs' in the game, one really can't see how Germany will be in a position to send reinforcements to oppose the army of two or three millions the Italians will throw against us in four or five months' time.

"It is also possible Russia will within that time begin a new offensive. The entry of another neutral on the side of Russia would complicate matters still more, so our policy is to save our men as much as possible and gain time."

UDINE, Italy, June 13.—News received today from Trieste says that the entire town is in the hands of pillagers.

Meat is selling for $1 a pound. There is no bread, and the population is living on vegetables and fruit from Istria.

ITALY SEIZES SHIPS IN PORT.

Also Prohibits All Exports of Foodstuffs Not Previously Listed.

ROME, June 13.—The Official Journal today published the decree seizing merchant ships of Italy's enemies in the ports of the kingdom and of the colonies at the beginning of hostilities.

The decree says that vessels recognized as destined for service as auxiliary cruisers will be captured. Other ships may be requisitioned by the Minister of Marine for the duration of the war.

Enemy merchandise on board the seized ships will be sequestered and returned after the war without indemnity or will be requisitioned against indemnity. Perishable goods will be sold. Merchandise belonging to neutrals will be delivered to the consignees excepting when requisitioned against indemnity.

The Official Journal also published a decree prohibiting the exportation of all foodstuffs not included in preceding lists.

NAPLES, (via Paris,) June 13.—An inventory of the cargo of the German steamer Bayern, which has been interned at Pozzuoli, on the Bay of Naples, since last August, shows that hidden in her double bottom were fourteen quickfirers, four cannon, a large Taube aeroplane, the parts of one submarine boat, and twenty cases of gunpowder. The vessel was unloaded by the Italian authorities last week. The explosives on board were thrown into the sea. The Bayern was bound from Hamburg to the Orient.

AUSTRO-GERMAN DISCORD?

Vienna Said to Resent Withholding of Aid on Italian Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHIASSO, June 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The continued Italian advance in Eastern Friuli is causing much inquietude in Vienna.

According to reports that reach me, there are already indications of discord between Austria and Germany on the subject of the measures necessary to meet the invasion. The Austrians are furious against the Germans, who give no sign of coming to the aid of their allies.

Though the Isonzo advance and occupation of towns that have never ceased their demands to be rejoined to Italy respond to feelings of Italian national pride, it is recognized that the operations in the Trentino, though perhaps less spectacular, are of the greatest military importance. The results already achieved will prove to be of immense value should the Austrians succeed later, with or without the help of Germany, in organizing serious resistance.

PLATOON TOOK MONTE ZUGNA.

Pretended to be a Battalion and Austrian Garrison Surrendered.

VERONA, June 13. — Details of the capture by Italians of Monte Zugna, situated approximately four miles northeast of Ala, reached here today from the battlefront.

The position was strongly fortified, and surrounded by strong wire entanglements and three lines of trenches. A platform had been built upon it for cannon. The position comprised also two large barracks, which are reported to have cost $800,000, and which possessed the most modern equipment.

An Italian reconnoissance platoon, seeing that the fortifications were undermanned, deployed in several detachments, pretending to be a battalion instead of a conting

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ORDAINED IN 2 CHURCHES

Former London Associate Says He Stole Wife's Jewelry and Denounces Him as Crooked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 14.—The Daily Mail today publishes what is said to be a full exposition of the story of I. T. T. Lincoln, whose alleged revelations as a former member of Parliament and a German spy have been published.

The story says that Lincoln's real name is Isaac Trebitsch, and that he altered his name a few months before he entered Parliament.

Born at Paks, near Budapest, in 1879, he disappeared from Hungary in 1896. He was "wanted" by the police.

In 1897 he was discovered in White chapel and helped by a missionary, whom he rewarded by stealing his wife's jewelry. He took the passport of another inmate, Neumann, of the house where he was staying and fled the country. Next he was heard of on the Continent, where he committed an offense under the name of Neumann.

In 1899, it is said, he studied theology in Germany, and in that year was married in Hamburg. In the following year he turned up in Canada, and after some time spent in the Presbyterian College at Montreal he was appointed a missionary. Later he joined the Anglican Church and was ordained.

In 1903 he returned to England and became a curate of Appledore, Kent. Two years later he was heard of as teaching in a Quaker school in York, and in the following year appeared to have imposed on Sebohm Rowntree and became his private secretary.

In January, 1910, he succeeded in defeating Pike Pease at the Darlington election and made his maiden speech in February, 1910. He withdrew from Parliament at the dissolution in December. In 1911 he met his creditors, his liabilities being returned at £1,700. A composition of five shillings in pound was arranged.

In January last, says The Daily Mail, he approached various London newspapers, offering to sell certain correspondence with the British naval and military authorities. Every editor declined to entertain his proposals, and it was then, realizing that he had gone too far, that he fled from the country.

The Daily Mail interviewed the Rev. C. T. Lipshytz of the Barbican Mission, Whitechapel, who said:

"I have no scruple in telling what I know of the man, because he is, to my knowledge, a dangerous adventurer, and I do so in the public interest only."

The Rev. Mr. Lipshytz recounted how Trebitsch was helped by the London Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews. It sent him to Bristol, but his conduct was unsatisfactory, and he returned to London, where he again sought help.

Lipshytz, after narrating how Trebitsch stole his wife's jewelry and Neumann's passport ad then disappeared, says that he saw Trebitsch again two years later and warned him to clear out of London in twenty-four hours or he would inform the police.

"He took the hint," the clergyman added, "and went to Canada, where he worked his way in as a Presbyterian missionary. He was subsequently ordained as a deacon in Christ Church Cathedral in 1902 by the Archbishop of Montreal, having successfully duped the clerical authorities as he has duped every one. He there threatened the society under whose auspices he worked that he would resign from a missionary charge which had been given to him if they did not raise his salary. His resignation was promptly accepted."

"Trebitsch on arriving back in London wrote a letter of confession to Lipshytz, promising to buy another watch and chain, but he never made restitution. He then applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury for permission to officiate in England and the Primate gave him a temporary license to Appledore parish on condition that he come up for his examination, after passing which the Archbishop promised that he should be ordained as a priest. He failed ingloriously, and that was the end of his spiritual pretensions."

Lipshytz said in conclusion:

"He is thoroughly bad, a genius, and very attractive, but taking the crooked way always for choice. I have hitherto studiously refrained from disclosing in any public way what I knew about him, first of all always hoping that the man might yet reform from his evil ways and do better, and, secondly, to avoid any appearance of personal ill-will against him."

The Daily Mail says that Lincoln was well-known in the City. He dabbled in companies, it was said, and was generally regarded as a man with whom it was well to be wary in dealing.

AMUNDSEN SAW ATTACK.

Was on the Iris, Which German Submarine Tried to Sink.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 14.—A Copenhagen dispatch to The Daily Mail says:

"Roald Amundson, the explorer, was among the passengers in the Norwegian steamer Iris, which was on her way from Newcastle to Bergen when a German submarine fired two torpedoes at her, both of which missed.

"Amundsen says that no warning was given by the Germans, although many women and children were on board. The vessel escaped owing to the Captain's excellent zigzag manoeuvring.

"The explorer, who has always been friendly with the Germans, expresses horror at this attack on a neutral steamer, carrying passengers."

ZEPPELINS ABOVE HEART OF LONDON

Bombs Dropped Within a Mile of the Bank of England in Night Raid of May 31.

FOUR KILLED AND 70 HURT

One Bomb Bounded Off Roof of Crowded Theatre—Others Hit a Big Railway Station.

CASUALTIES IN EAST END

Police Station Thronged With Wounded—Explosion Made Hole Fifty Men Could Hide In.

LONDON, June 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Four persons killed and nearly seventy treated at hospitals, some of whom probably will die, was the harvest of last night's Zeppelin excursion to London. Police reports show that about ninety bombs were dropped, but the number of craft which took part in the expedition cannot be learned definitely. Some persons say they saw four Zeppelins traveling at a great height, but apparently they separated when they reached London, because most persons saw only one.

The Government has permitted the foreign correspondents to cable and the newspapers to publish only brief official bulletins. The reason for the secrecy is that the Admiralty officials doubt whether the Germans knew their exact position when they dropped their missiles, and definite information on that point might help the next air squadron, on the same errand, to lay its course.

The raid fell short badly on the spectacular side. Reports of guns or of bombs, occasional flashes and the whirr of propellers caused some excitement in a certain section of London, but the inhabitants of the rest of its 699 square miles came home from the theatres and picture shows and slept undisturbed, to learn nothing of the fulfilment of the long expected raid until they opened their morning papers.

While the German wireless report says, that bombs were dropped on the docks, the fact is that none came within a half mile of the water front. One air raider was within a mile of the Bank of England and less than three miles from Buckingham Palace, Westminister Abbey, and the Parliament Houses and other Government buildings. Their course must have brought the Zeppelins within two or three miles of Woolwich Arsenal, where great quantities of munitions are being made, and of the famous old Naval Observatory and School at Greenwich, both of them beside the Thames.

Rumor Had Hundreds Killed.

The swelling of rumor during the day, before the official bulletin issued at 5 o'clock stated the number of killed, demonstrated the value of newspapers. As the story of the raid passed from man to man on the streets, in public houses, and on street cars it grew amazingly. Several hundred had been killed, churches destroyed, a theatre audience massacred, and hundreds of fires started. The facts were in the newspaper offices, and columns of proofs, with many photographs, were sent to the Censor's Bureau, but the papers were muzzled.

Even now the average inhabitant of England knows no more about the affair than is known in America. There were not more than a dozen fires, one bomb struck the outside of a theatre, and another chipped a church spire.

The German air raiders apparently reached land at Leigh-on-Sea, two miles from Southend. Here they dropped five bombs at 10:30 P. M., but did little damage, as the explosives fell on the open downs near the town. They were next reported over Brentwood, and from this town easily reached North London, only a few minutes' flight away. Stratford, known as a suburb but which is well within the metropolis, was the subject of their attentions, but little property damage was done here, the bombs falling on waste land.

The raiders then continued their flight until they were over Dalston Junction, a very important railway junction with a heavy night traffic of freight trains, which necessitates many signal lights. Near the junction there is a marsh which marks the site of natural springs, known from the days of the Romans; instead of striking the railway lines, most of the bombs fell into the marsh.

Swinging more to the east the raiders scattered bombs over Shoreditch, which is on the edge of the City of London. It was here that they accomplished the greatest damage to life and property, killing four persons and injuring many others, and setting fire to several residences and shops.

An incendiary bomb bounced from the roof of the Shoreditch Empire Music Hall, leaving the place virtually unscathed, but causing a panic in the theatre audience. A small house standing near the theatre was burned, apparently by the bomb which bounded from the roof. The most important structure hit in this neighborhood was the ancient Whitechapel Church, the spire of which was slightly cracked by an incendiary bomb.

Distillery's Lucky Escape.

Through Hoxton the zigzag course of the raiders could be traced by a series of fires which they left in their track. Along Commercial Road many business houses suffered. One of the luckiest escapes was that of a big whisky distillery in this neighborhood. With its great vats of spirits and its storerooms filled with case goods it might have proved an easy victim for an incendiary bomb, but the lone bomb which struck the place went through a galvanized iron roof into a deep tank filled with water.

Most of the bombs used in this neighborhood were of the incendiary type, and a few which did not explode have been recovered. These are filled with tarred hemp soaked in coal oil. But evidence has been found showing that shrapnel bombs of the type carried by aeroplanes also were used.

Three incendiary bombs dropped in the big freight station of the Great Eastern Railway at Bishopsgate about 11:30 P. M. They came through the glass roof without shattering the glass, but cutting holes as smooth as though made with a glass cutter. Two of them started fires, which the workmen put out with buckets of water. The third was thrown into a pail of water before it had done any damage, and later was taken to a police station as an exhibit.

The inhabitants of the slum regions where the bombs fell were in an ugly mood, and many Germans had to be rushed to the police stations for protection. Two shops owned by Russian Jews were attacked by the crowd in the belief that the owners were Germans.

One sign of pursuit of the raiders was found this morning in the mud flats off Leigh-on-Sea, where an English aeroplane was stuck fast in the mud after having been compelled to descend on account of engine trouble.

EAST END FARED BADLY.

Returning Travelers Bring Details of Zeppelin Raid on London.

Travelers returning from England on the steamships St. Paul and Cymric, which arrived yesterday, brought striking details of the Zeppelin raid on London, and from these accounts the following facts are gathered:

The night of the raid (May 31) was clear and bright. The moon was nearly full, and at 11:30 had just risen. There was hardly any wind. The first news of the Zeppelins came from the East End of London, where about ninety incendiary bombs were dropped.

In Stoke Newington the most serious damage to property was in Shakespeare Road, where a house occupied by three families was wrecked. No fewer than seventeen persons were living on the premises here, and the escapes they had were remarkable. A bomb dropped on the ground beside the house making a hole into which fifty men could get comfortably. The concussion, upward and outward, ruined the lower portion of the house. Every window was smashed for some distance along the street, from which could be seen the interior of basement rooms, where the walls had been blown away.

Alfred Craft, a dock laborer, lived in the damaged house with his wife and eight children.

"I and my wife were sleeping in the front basement," he said afterward, "and the last baby was in the bed also; a baby girl and another girl, aged 3 years, were sleeping in a cot at the other side of the room. Suddenly bricks and mortar fell down upon us, and it seemed as though the house were collapsing. My wife sprang up and leaned over the child, so as to protect her from harm. We saw the ceiling bulging, and expected every minute to see it fall in.

"The front of the room collapsed with one of the sides, and a great portion of the bricks were blown across the garden. I got hold of one of the children, and climbed over the wreckage and into the hole outside, which was as big as a room. At the same time a sheet of flame sprang up between me and the gateway. I rushed along the side of the hole with the child in my arms, shouting for help. Eventually some one came and took the child from me. I turned back and clambered over the débris into the room, and found my wife trying to extricate the boy from his cot, which was absolutely buried under bricks and mortar. It took us some time to get him out, as we had to pull all the stuff away from the cot. To our immense surprise we found he was uninjured."

In Cooper Road a child, Elsie Leggett, 3½ years old, was killed. She was asleep in her cot in a bedroom at the back of the house. The child was found buried under a heap of wreckage. Her father and four other children were injured, and were taken to a hospital. The eldest girl, May, aged 11, at last accounts was not expected to live.

Percy G. Banker, one of the few persons who say they actually saw a Zeppelin, said he saw a glare in the sky, presumably from a fire in Balls Pond Road. He hurried along to see the fire. As he reached the corner of Southgate Road a great column of flame leaped up near him, and almost immediately afterward another column of flame burst still nearer.

"I realized it must be a Zeppelin," he said later, "and looking up I saw a dark shape blotted against the starlit night. A bomb dropped a short distance away, bounced to within a few yards of me, and burst in flame. Out from the bomb ran along the wooden blocks of the road, and for a minute or more the whole width of the road was one sheet of flame."

The track of the airship at Stoke Newington was clearly marked by the bombs dropped. So many bombs were dropped in the neighborhood of Bishopsgate Station that a pile of them several feet high was collected at a neighboring police station within an hour and a half after the Zeppelin's visit.

It was shortly after 11 o'clock when Dalston was startled by a series of explosions. Large crowds gathered in the streets. Nobody seemed perturbed.

At 11:08 a bomb crashed through the roof of the Bishopsgate Street goods station. No damage was done by this bomb, which did not explode, and very little by two others which followed almost in the same spot. One of the bombs was like a big black pear, about a foot in length. It looked like an ordinary paraffin tin except that it was bottle-shouldered and was wrapped with a thick rope heavily tarred. Sixteen bombs of this character, most of which exploded, were found by the police in the Spitalfields district.

About 11:20 bombs were dropped in Christian Street, Commercial Road, which is about a mile away from Bishopsgate. Here a number of people were injured, some of them seriously.

At 2 o'clock in the morning the Old Street Police Station, in the City Road, was crowded with slightly wounded people and scared women and children. Many of the women had babies in their arms and were crying. The extraordinary feature of the night was the apparent lack of excitement in the East End of London after the first shock had been experienced, except among the poor women, who were seen running about with babies and young children clinging to their skirts.

MOST BOMBS DIDN'T EXPLODE.

Damage Done by Zeppelins in Crowded London Relatively Small.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

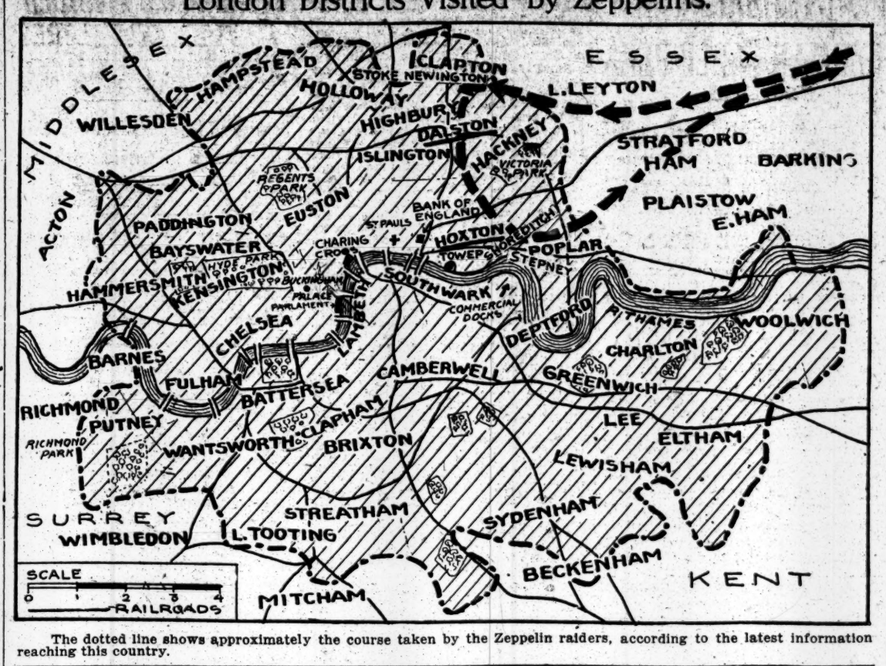
LONDON, June 1.—A trip through the Zeppelin afflicted region of London today by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent found thousands of amazed Londoners upon the streets talking of the raid of last night or gazing upon the havoc of the bombs.

A painstaking survey of the damage showed that, while the Zeppelin had dropped enough bombs, one might think, to blow up the whole community, the actual damage had been comparatively small, the exploding bombs confining their wreckage immediately to the spots upon which they fell. The marvel appeared to be that approximately 100 bombs could do so little hurt to houses clustered so thickly.

The Zeppelin dropped petroleum bombs—a bomb shaped like a pear, and made of brass, with a handle upon it. It is supposed, when it strikes, to explode and start a tremendous fire. Not one-third of the bombs dropped last night, however, exploded. Those that did explode popped off with a loud bang, shot out spurts of fire, and either started flames in the buildings or, if they landed in the street, dug holes.

While all of London took the Zeppelin raid calmly, those in the neighborhood attacked today were amazingly cool. They accepted it as merely an incident of extraordinary warfare.

London Districts Visited by Zeppelins.



The dotted line shows approximately the course taken by the Zeppelin raiders, according to the latest information reaching this country.

FRENCH AT SOUCHEZ WIN TWO POSITIONS

Carry Strongly Fortified Ridge and a Railway Station North of Arras.

SOISSONS AGAIN SHELLED

Germans Also Bombard Luneville Defenses—Prisoners Tell of Their Heavy Casualties.

LONDON, June 13.—The heaviest and most decisive fighting of the day on the western front has been in the region about Arras, particularly in the neighborhood of Souchez, where the French report the capture of a strongly fortified ridge, and near Hebuterne, where they took three trenches and some prisoners. Last night they gained possession of the station of the railway leading into Souchez.

The Germans bombarded Soissons and the military works around Luneville.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

In the sector to the north of Arras there has been a violent artillery engagement. In the afternoon we attacked the ridge to the north of the sugar refinery at Souchez, which was very powerfully organized by the enemy. This ridge was taken by assault, and we have organized and maintained ourselves there, notwithstanding an intense bombardment.

We attacked this morning to the southeast of Hebuterne the German trenches near the road from Serre to Mailly-Maillet. Our infantry carried by a single effort three of the enemy's lines and attained their object. They made more than a hundred prisoners belonging to four different regiments, including the 170th.

Prisoners say that in the course of the fighting the last few days we have inflicted on the German troops very heavy losses. Certain units engaged in a counter-attack were destroyed as soon as they formed.

The enemy today attempted a counter-attack, which we immediately checked.

Our artillery caused at Puisieulx, near Rheims, a very heavy explosion. This was followed by a fire and a panic, which we accentuated by our fire.

The Germans attempted to retake the trenches captured by us to the south of the Quennevières farm, east of Tracy-le-Mont, but they were completely repulsed, and in following them up we made progress.

Soissons at the same time was bombarded, 120 shells being thrown into the town.

On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

Captain Gusmann, commander of the Tenth Battalion of the 120th Regiment of German Infantry, who was made a prisoner, said to one of the French officers:

"You have without doubt sent against us troops of the highest quality. I had proceeded to a trench of the first line held by my battalion at the beginning of the attack. Never have I seen soldiers deliver an assault with such bravery and spirit."

The text of the Paris afternoon statement follows:

During the entire night the bombardment in the region to the north of Arras was continuous. We have taken the station of the railway leading into Souchez.

In the region to the south of "the Labyrinth" stubborn fighting is in progress, the combatants having resorted to the throwing of hand grenades. In spite of the desperate efforts of the enemy we have maintained all our gains made on the preceding days.

On the rest of the front the night was calm.

Berlin reports as follows on the western fighting:

Artillery duels took place at Nieuport and Dixmude, north of Arras, and at Rebuterne. Attempts of the enemy to make a night attack in the dunes were repulsed. Southeast of Hebuterne infantry engagements are being fought.

The military works around Luneville were bombarded.

REPORTS TWO MILLION BRITISH UNEQUIPPED

J. L. Poole Says They Are Waiting for Arms—800,000 at the Front.

The American liner St. Paul and the White Star liner Cymric both arrived yesterday from Liverpool, bringing passengers who had been in the war zone in France.

J. L. Poole, the European manager for a large automobile concern in Detroit, was a passenger on the St. Paul. He said that there were some signs in Paris by which a stranger could tell that the country was at war, but none in London, except the arrival of 200 slightly wounded soldiers each night. He said that he was with the Allies in France and sold them 300 armored motor trucks.

"I had it on very good authority," Mr. Poole continued, "that there are fully 2,000,000 soldiers ready to take the field in Great Britain who are delayed by lack of fighting equipment. The British in France do not number over 800,000 in the fighting line at the present time. The Allies are also in urgent need of high explosives."

The Hon. Lieut. Col. Aemilius Jarvis of the Canadian militia, who also arrived on the St. Paul, said he had been an observer with the British and French forces in the trenches. His youngest son, William P. Jarvis, was killed in the action at Ypres, and his eldest son is fighting in France with the Canadian forces.

Major Emile Ranger of the First Battalion of the Royal Montreal Regiment, who came on the Cymric, said that he was on leave of absence to recover from the effect of the gases he inhaled in the trenches on April 22, 23, and 24 at Ypres, which were of the deadliest kind. "The gas came in the form of a dark brown cloud," he said, "from the German trenches, which were about thirty yards away. We were knocked over each time a bomb was thrown. Some of us were unconscious for twenty or thirty seconds, and others did not recover at all. It has been reported that the chlorine gas liquifies the tissues of the lungs, but I doubt it very much."

Major Ranger was accompanied on the Cymric by Captain Gordon C. Hunt of the First Canadian Regiment, who is also on sick leave. He said that when he left Ypres fully 50 per cent. of the Canadian troops were either killed or wounded.

INCREASES BREAD RATION.

Germany Relaxes Restrictions as Flour Reserves Increase.

LONDON, Monday, June 14.—The Times says it learns from a German source that the German Government is about to announce an increase of the daily bread ration for persons engaged in hard manual work, and also to make concessions with regard to the compulsory use of bread tickets in tourist resorts.

It is stated, The Times says, that the existing German flour reserves are about twice as large as when the first account of supplies was taken, and that it will not be necessary to begin the consumption of the 1915 harvest before the end of September.

TURKS LOSE IN CAUCASUS.

Russians Are Pushing Them Back Toward the Frontier.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) June 13.—Official reports received here from the army headquarters in the Caucasus say that the Russians are pushing the Turks back in the direction of Olti, on the frontier, and are occupying the Turkish positions. A heavy counter-attack made by the Turks at Zinatcher was repulsed.

The dispatches say that in the course of a successful engagement in the Valley of Oltichai 200 Cossacks charged on horseback to the trenches, where they dismounted and put the Turks to the sword.

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¶ We have reduced the lining to a mere fraction, but we have so tailored the fabric that the hang of the garment will never lose its original snap and vitality.

¶ The interior seams are silk-piped, the pockets are plain patch or silk-bellowsed, and there is a flowering of artistic talent at collar, cuff and lapel.

¶ Also, these skeleton suits are made of the lightest weight fabrics, of both home and foreign manufacture, which figuratively puts on the electric fan at full speed!

¶ Candidly, there are no clothes like them—none so light, none so cool, none which so admirably combine the seasonal needs of Summer with the eternal need of Style.

Beginning today a remarkable
Sale of Men's Shoes
novelty and staple styles both high and low cut
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Crepe, madras or fine mercerized fabrics; white, plain colors or fancy stripes, silk braid or frogs. Very special at $1.00

A rare collection of fine woven madras and mercerized fabrics, plain colors or fancy colored stripes. Very special at $1.35

Imported woven fancy stripe crepes, also mulls and the finest mercerized cloths. Exclusive designs and colorings. Very special at $1.65

Exquisite silk mixtures, plain white, blue, tan, pink or helio, also a splendid assortment of fancy silk stripe fabrics. Very special at $2.15

Today, a timely special sale of
Men's Sample Straw Hats,
special at $1.65
mostly the standard $3.00 and $4.00 grades; a few regular $2.00 Hats
An assemblage of the complete sample lines of Cinelli & Sons of Italy, makers of extremely fine sennits, both fine and roughbraided, split straws, milans and leghorns. About 500 in the lot.

Today an exceptional sale of
Men's Athletic Underwear, 55c
3000 High-grade Shirts and Drawers
Fine, white, high-count fabrics, plain white, checked, striped or figured. Sleeveless Shirts, knee-length Drawers.

Men's Silk-and-cotton Shirts and Drawers, very special at $1.10
White grounds with self or neat hairline colored stripes. A fine assortment of patterns.
Union Suits of the same fabrics, $1.95

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GERMANS HAMMER RUSSIANS ON SAN

Balked in Drive Against Lemberg from South, They Attack at Two New Points.

ADVANCE IN CENTRAL POLAND

Armies in Battle in Baltic Province Sway To and Fro—Ossowetz Bombarded Again.

LONDON, Monday, June 14.—Both in the Baltic Provinces and along the Dniester River heavy fighting continues between the Russians and Austrians and Germans without, however, any very material change in the situation. The movement forward and backward of the battle lines in the Baltic Provinces is almost continual, and each side has at various times held the advantage.

In Galicia the scene of the fighting has changed. The Germans, balked in their effort to reach Lemberg from the south, have commenced an attack on the Russians on the River San, north of Przemysl and along the Dniester in Southeastern Galicia, and in their report last night claim to have been successful in both sectors.

The movement in the southeast resembles that which failed further up the Dniester, at Zurawna, but is on a wider scale. The right wing of the Austro-German Army is only twenty miles from the Rumanian frontier, while its left wing reaches as far as Halicz, where many attacks have been delivered against a bridgehead. The centre of the operations is Kolomea, from which point the main attacks, which have carried the Teutonic Allies across the Dniester in several places, are being launched.

Simultaneously the Germans are proceeding with their attack on the Russian centre on the River Rawka, west of Warsaw, where they have also been successful, according to their report.

PETROGRAD, June 13.—In the battle on the Dniester River in the region of Zurawna, Galicia, which lasted from June 8 to June 10, the Russians captured 348 officers and 15,431 soldiers, with seventy-eight machine guns and seventeen cannon, according to a Russian official statement issued under date of June 12. On June 11, the statement adds, the Austro-German forces crossed the Dniester at several points. The text of the communication, which begins with the operations in the Baltic Provinces, says:

To the north of Shavli, in the district of Szakimovo, we yesterday attacked and repulsed in a western direction the enemy outflanking column. Near Shavli the enemy continues his fruitless attacks in the sector of the northern battlefield.

Our offensive on the front of Szaliany-Beisagola continued to develop with success. Yesterday we carried by storm several villages and a cemetery near Bourgade-Jouquiny. The day before on this front our Cossacks charged the enemy on horseback, and sabered about 100 Germans and took more than 50 prisoners.

In the direction of Kovno the enemy is endeavoring to secure the front of Sapaziska-Hudele. On Thursday night in this district we pushed back the enemy for some distance on the Mariampol Road and along the railway from Kovno to Wirballen, (Russian Poland.)

On the right bank of the Vistula, in the region of Starozeby, the enemy opened an intense artillery fire at dawn yesterday as a preliminary to a series of attacks. Up to midday the enemy did not succeed in approaching nearer than 400 paces from our trenches. Our air squadrons made reconnoissances and dropped bombs with success, thus contributing materially to repulse the enemy's attacks on this front.

In a three days' battle on the Dniester River, in the region of Zurawna, which lasted from June 8 to June 10, we captured altogether 348 officers and 15,431 soldiers, with 78 machine guns and 17 cannon. A large quantity of arms, ammunition wagons, field kitchens, and transports also fell into our hands.

In order to support the Austro-German Army, which fell back on the right bank of the River Dniester, the enemy undertook an offensive on both banks of the River Tyamenica, and on June 10 succeeded in carrying the village of Gruszow, but immediately was driven back by our troops, who captured 33 officers and 490 men.

In the course of the following day the enemy approached the front of Nezwiska-Galeszcziki, and began to cross the Dniester at several points.

An additional official communication was issued this evening, as follows:

On Saturday violent battles continued on the whole of the front of the Rivers Vindava, Venta, and Dubysa. The German efforts were devoted to the sector north of Shavli.

In the trans-Niemen region the enemy on Saturday commenced to attack our positions east of Mariampol. On the Narew front Saturday night there were outpost skirmishes between Ormulew and Rozova. North of Przasnysz the enemy at 3 o'clock in the morning opened a lively fire with heavy artillery and toward noon began a violent infantry attack.

Further east, on the Mlawa Railway, two of the enemy's battalions attacked the Pomianyi farm, but, having suffered enormous losses, were compelled to abandon their offensive.

Near the Vistula, in the Starouveba region, the enemy, having suffered severe losses in his offensive of Friday, fell back Saturday night to his former position.

On the left bank of the Vistula Saturday evening the enemy concentrated a very heavy fire in the Bzura sector, from the mouth of the Pissa River to the Village of Soukha. During the night and today he attacked our positions with forces numbering about two divisions. The battle still continues.

In Galicia Saturday morning the enemy commenced an attack on our positions on the lower Rawka-Bobrzowka with massed formations. In the Masciska region the enemy, who suffered heavy losses Friday and Saturday, has not resumed his offensive.

Our success at Juravmo forces the enemy to suspend his attacks on our positions at Wilicz, and on Friday the enemy there confined his efforts to concentrating the fire of his heavy guns upon them.

Friday evening our cavalry made a fiery charge against enemy detachments which had crossed the Dniester near the town of Zale Szczyky. In this charge we took about 200 prisoners and sabred 500 of the enemy.

It is also stated officially that the Germans, during the last few days, began a bombardment of Ossowetz fortress at 5 o'clock every evening, when the light was favorable, and continued the bombardment until sunset.

"The fortress," the statement adds, "has not been seriously damaged, despite the heavy guns employed by the enemy."

BERLIN, June 13, (via London.)—The following report of the operations on the Russian front was issued by the War Office today:

In the Eastern theatre our attack northwest of Shavli made good progress. Kuzie was taken by storm. Enemy counter-attacks failed. Eight officers and 3,350 men and eight machine guns were captured.

Southeast of the Mariampol-Kovno Road battles against Russian reinforcements arriving from the South have commenced.

North of Przasnysz another 150 prisoners were made.

Our invasion into the enemy lines south of Bolimow was followed in the night by Russian counter-attacks, all of which were unsuccessful. The gained positions are firmly in our hands. Our booty in this sector has been increased to 1,690 prisoners, eight cannon, two of which are of heavy calibre, and nine machine guns.

REVOLT IN INDIA HATCHED IN AMERICA

Sacramento Meeting Planned a Revolution, Witnesses Testify at Lahore Trial.

LEADERS SAILED IN AUGUST

Abortive Singapore Mutiny of February Part of the Plot—Surprise at Lahore Frustrated Conspiracy.

CALCUTTA, May 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The full story of a carefully planned effort to effect a revolution in British India, hatched, it is said, in California, has been revealed in detail in court proceedings under the new Defense-of-India act at Lahore. Eighty-one persons named in an indictment were charged with "conspiracy to wage war against his Majesty and to overthrow by force the lawful Government of India."

The attempt at revolution was launched, according to the witnesses, at a meeting of 5,000 or 6,000 East Indians at Sacramento in August, 1914.

"It was thought," declared one witness who was present at this meeting, "that as a great war had broken out in Europe and as troops from India were serving in this war, it was a good chance for East Indians to demand their rights, and, if necessary, to use force."

The witness was one of a party of seventy East Indians who sailed from San Francisco on Aug. 29 for Hongkong, en route for India.

The Sacramento meeting was one of a number held at various places in America after the failure of the attempt of Gurdi Singh to obtain the entry of 400 East Indian laborers into Vancouver, contrary to law, and their return to the East.

Har Dayal, a former Oxford student who lived for many years in San Francisco and is said to be now in Switzerland, was mentioned in the testimony. One of the accused who turned State's evidence, testified that he was working as a mechanical engineer in St. John, N. B., with other East Indians, and that Har Dayal at their suggestion went to St. John, lectured to his fellow East Indians on "Liberty and Equality," and collected money for a revolutionary paper called The Gadhr.

Following the arrival at Hongkong of the party of East Indians, which sailed from San Francisco on Aug. 29 last, parties of East Indians went to various ports of the Far East with a view to seditious propaganda among the East Indians. They were active among the Sepoys stationed at Hongkong, and they instigated the nearly successful mutiny at Singapore on Feb. 15. The leaders obtained considerable assistance, it was testified, from German sources.

The witnesses gave details of the activity of the ringleaders after reaching the Punjab, and of efforts to reduce the East Indian troops in Lahore, Umballa, Meerut, and other cantonments. A general rising in the Punjab, the United Provinces, and the northwest frontier province was fixed for Feb. 21, one of its features being an attack on the Lahore cantonment arsenal. Emissaries were sent in all directions a week in advance, but on Feb. 19 suspicion fell on one Kirpal Singh, who had arranged to go and excite the troops at Main Mir. A party of the conspirators was surrounded at a house in Lahore and the conspiracy was frustrated.

ENGLAND IGNORED GERMAN CABLE PLEA

Bryan Transmitted a Request for Restoration of Communication in March.

ITS LIMITED USE PROPOSED

Germany Offered to Pay the Cost and Suggested an American Censorship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The severed cable communication between the United States and Germany, via the Azores, has not been restored because of the opposition of Great Britain and her allies. This became definitely known here tonight, when it was learned that the German Government had submitted to the United States a proposal to repair and reopen the cable if the consent of the British Government could be obtained. This proposal was communicated through Ambassador James W. Gerard at Berlin to Secretary Bryan under date of Feb. 27, 1915.

Immediately on the receipt of the German proposal in Washington it was submitted by the State Department to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, on March 3. The records of the department disclose that no response was ever made by the British Government, and show that the German proposal never got anywhere for that reason. Without the consent of the British Government it would be worse than useless to repair and reopen the cable, for the reason that Great Britain, if opposed to its use during the war, could cut the cable just as easily after its restoration as in the early days of the war. Three months and ten days have elapsed since the German cable proposal was submitted to the British Ambassador here, and during that time the British Government has ignored the matter.

The communication received by the State Department from Ambassador Gerard, under date of Feb. 27, transmitted a communication handed to him by the German Foreign Office, stating that from the beginning of the war direct cable communication between the United States and Germany had been cut off, and that American business interests had suffered greatly in consequence. In this communication the German Government proposed, in case the United States could obtain the necessary consent of the British Government, to reopen the cable on condition that it be used only for the following limited purposes:

First, for all communications to or from the American Embassy, as well as all American consular officers in Austria-Hungary and Germany; second, for such private and business messages as the American Embassy in Berlin shall deem it proper to transmit; third, for all news sent to the American press, which would be allowed to go out uncensored as long as it was not prejudicial to the German military plan of campaign and contrary to the laws in force during the time of war.

Germany to Bear the Expense.

The German Government professed its willingness to pay the entire cost of repairing the cable and putting it into operation on the understanding that in adopting this arrangement the President of the United States would be entitled to appoint censors at the American end of the cable in order to supervise all messages transmitted. The text of the German proposal of Feb. 27, as communicated by Ambassador Gerard to the State Department, was as follows:

Since the beginning of the war direct cable communication between the United States and Germany has been cut off. American interests have suffered greatly in consequence. It has been suggested to the Imperial Government that public opinion in the United States of America believes that it should be in some way made possible for the great American Republic to receive news from Germany with the speed and reliability to which it is entitled. The Imperial Government has discussed the matter informally with the American Ambassador, and finds that he feels that direct cable communication between the United States of America and Germany would be of great assistance to the embassies and the Consular representatives of the United States living in Austria-Hungary and the German Empire. In addition to official use, a direct cable communication would greatly facilitate the transmission of private news between American citizens and their relations and friends. More especially important branches of trade, such as the cotton trade, &c., would derive great benefit therefrom.

The Imperial Government therefore proposes, provided the Government of the United States of America can obtain the necessary consent of the Government of Great Britain to repair and reopen the cable, which, prior to the war, has connected the United States and Germany, under the following conditions:

The cable only to be used for the purposes hereinafter named:

1. For all communications to or from the United States Embassy, as well as all United States Consular officers in Austria-Hungary and Germany.

2. For such private and business messages as the United States Embassy in Berlin shall deem it proper to transmit.

3. For all the news sent to the American press, which will be allowed to go out uncensored as far as it is not prejudicial to the military plan of campaign and the laws in force during the time of war. In this connection it has been suggested by the American Ambassador in Berlin that the privilege of using the cable be restricted to such representatives of American newspaper syndicates or newspapers as may be mutually agreed upon by and between the American Ambassador in Berlin and the Imperial Government.

The Imperial Government is willing to pay the entire expense of repairing the cable and putting it into operation. It is understood and agreed that the President of the United States is entitled to appoint censors on the American end of the cable in order to supervise all messages transmitted over the cable.

Followed The Times Suggestion.

The German proposal of Feb. 27 was communicated to Ambassador Gerard sixteen days after THE NEW YORK TIMES printed an editorial in its issue of Feb. 11 suggesting that England permit the re-establishment of cable communication between the United States and Germany. The editorial attracted attention both in London and Berlin. Apropos of it a special cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES from its London correspondent, printed in the issue of Feb. 28, said that such a step as the reopening of the German cable was not likely to be allowed by Great Britain and her allies.

WILL MAKE SHRAPNEL NOW.

Cleveland Telescope Concern Enlarges Its Plant for That Purpose.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, June 13.—The works of the Warner & Swasey Company of Cleveland have been enlarged to include facilities for the manufacture of shrapnel.

Ambrose Swasey, Vice President of the company, was the builder of Lick Observatory, and has planned the construction of many telescopes and instruments for the United States and other Governments.

COLLEGE HEADS GIVE PLEDGES TO WILSON

Tender of Support from 58 Educators in Crisis with Germany.

IDEAS IN PEACE PROGRAM

Limited Armament League Collates Their Views and Recommends a League of Neutrals.

In a joint message to President Wilson fifty-eight university and college presidents expressed their purpose to stand by the President in whatever course he may deem it necessary to follow as a result of the complications with Germany. The message expressed the belief that the President will be able to bring about an adjustment with Germany by peaceful means.

The communication was prepared by the American League to Limit Armaments. There is a brief introduction by L. Hollingsworth Wood, the Secretary of the League. Then follow excerpts from letters written by the college and university presidents. There are 146 presidents of American colleges and universities on the membership roll of the League to Limit Armaments and all of those who have written are members of the organization.

With the communication to the President will go a "Peace Program for Trying Times," issued to express the substance of the letter from the college heads, as well as other members, regarding the controversy between Germany and the United States, which makes these recommendations:

1. Ask those who would say that the peace movement is a failure if the war movement is a success. Ask them if a greater failure than war could possibly be imagined. Tell them to try the peace movement before they denounce it as a failure.

2. Set aside preferences for this, that, or the other general peace policy, and work now for a constructive program adapted to the needs of the moment, such as the immediate entertainment at Washington of a league of neutral nations which could more forcefully assert our and all other neutral rights than many army corps and battleships. A few more cannon and rifles would scarcely be heard in the present European uproar. The united voice of the neutrals would be heard in every European capital and in every corner of the world, and would command instant attention and respect.

3. Finally, in any event, stand loyally by the President in his undoubted purpose to adjust the present difficulties without resort to war unless all conceivable peaceful methods fail absolutely.

"While American leadership," the statement of the league continues, "in a worldwide effort for the restriction of all armaments after the present war, with the maintenance of America's defensive forces on an efficient and less wasteful basis in the meantime, is the main issue for which the League to Limit Armaments contends, it has since the Lusitania incident advocated United States leadership in forming the league of neutral nations, with non-intercourse as its weapon for dealing with Germany if the diplomatic interchanges fail."

Among the college Presidents whose views are represented in the message to President Wilson are Presidents Butler of Columbia, Faunce of Brown, MacCracken of Vassar, Swain of Swarthmore, Sharpless of Haverford, Woolley of Mount Holyoke, Burton of Smith, Garfield of Williams, Chase of Bates, Day of Syracuse, Nichols of Dartmouth, Benton of the University of Vermont, Slagle of the University of South Dakota, Mezes of the College of the City of New York, Worst of North Dakota Agricultural College, Beach of Connecticut Agricultural College, King of Oberlin, von Kleinsmid of the University of Arizona, Nollen of Lake Forest College, McVey of the University of North Dakota, Wheeler of the University of California, Richmond of Union College, and Meiklejohn of Amherst.

ADDED $11,250,000,000 TO NATIONAL DEBT

War's Burden Thus Far on Belligerent Powers—Germany Leads With Increase of 2,895,000,000.

BUDAPEST, May 25, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The national debts of the belligerent powers have been increased $11,250,000,000 since the beginning of the war, according to figures compiled by Dr. Elemer Hantos, a Hungarian financial authority.

Austria, says Dr. Hantos, has added $745,000,000 to her previous debt of $2,700,000,000, and Hungary $425,000,000 to her previous debt of $1,395,000,000. Germany's national debt at the beginning of the war was $6,420,000,000, and this had increased by $2,895,000,000 at the end of March. Turkey increased her national debt from $605,000,000 to $715,000,000.

Great Britain's increase is set by Dr. Hantos at $2,150,000,000, France's at $2,230,000,000, and Russia's at $2,750,000,000. Smaller amounts are chargeable to Serbia, Montenegro, Belgium, and Japan.

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BRITISH CONVOYED COL. HOUSE'S SHIP

Continued from Page 1.

submarine launched a torpedo at her the commander could say that he fired at one of the destroyers, and did not think an American passenger liner would be convoyed in such a manner.

Convoyed by Destroyers.

"We were at the landing stage at 3 o'clock," the Captain continued, "when a naval Captain, in uniform and wearing his sword to denote he was on duty, came to my cabin and informed me that secret orders had just been received from the Admiralty office in London by telephone to dispatch destroyers No. 1 and No. 4 as escorts to the St. Paul as far as the Fastnet, which is 300 miles from Liverpool and at the entrance to the Irish Channel. The Captain said that the Admiral in command of the station had only just received the instructions and had no previous knowledge of the matter.

"Shortly after he had gone ashore destroyer No. 1 made fast at the landing stage and her commander came on board the ship and asked me how I would like them to proceed—whether the two destroyers should go ahead of the St. Paul or abeam, or one ahead and one astern. As it was possible there might be fog in the Channel, I did not wish them to come close, and suggested that they steam one on either bow. In the morning there was a fog off the Irish coast, and I sounded my steam whistle, while the destroyers used their sirens occasionally."

When he was told that Mrs. H. Sedgewick, one of the first cabin passengers, had told reporters she saw a submarine rise to the surface in the River Mersey about an hour and a half after the St. Paul left the landing stage at 6 o'clock, and that the liner had exchanged signals with the commanders of the destroyers, Capt. Passow said that he believed it must be imagination.

"All I can say is that if Mrs. Sedgewick said she saw a submarine on Saturday night, then she is the only one who did," he remarked. "On Sunday morning it was too foggy to see anything until we neared the Fastnet. The Adriatic came through the Irish Channel on Friday filled with ammunition and stores without any escort."

Ernest S. Cowper, a Canadian journalist, said that he did not see any submarines in the Mersey on Saturday night, but heard that Mrs. Sedgwick said she had seen one. The lifeboats were swung out as usual until the St. Paul passed the Fastnet on Sunday.

"After my experience on the Lusitania," Mr. Cowper continued, "I was very nervous when we approached the place where she was torpedoed, and I went on deck at half past six on Sunday morning. Fifteen minutes later, as the St. Paul approached Kinsale Head, the two destroyers, which were steaming ahead, spurted up and took a good spin around at a thirty-knot clip to make sure there was no submarine lurking near the ship."

Capt. Passow said that the only signals he exchanged with the naval escort was when they were off the Fastnet, and the commanders of the destroyers hoisted signals wishing him a safe and speedy voyage, and he replied, "Many thanks for wishes."

P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine, which owns the American Line, said that the escorting of the St. Paul by the destroyers did not have any significance, so far as the safety of the company's steamships was concerned. The American liners were immune from attack by German submarines, he said, as they flew a neutral flag and carried no contraband of war.

HOUSE TO VISIT WILSON.

Expected at the Capital With Confidential Reports.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—All that officials here ever have admitted concerning Colonel E. M. House's visit to Europe has been that he was expected while there to look into the question of co-ordinating American relief work abroad.

It is known that Colonel House has made frequent confidential reports to the President on the sentiment toward peace, following his visits to the capitals of the various nations. These reports have told particularly of the results of interviews with Government officials in the different countries.

The President has relied on Colonel House more than upon any other one man for correct information concerning official and popular opinion in the belligerent nations. Through the Colonel he has kept in very close touch with peace discussions, with the hope of urging his original offer of mediation at the proper time.

White House officials tonight refused to discuss the object of Colonel House's return at this time. As he has been one of the President's chief advisers regarding appointments, it is believed that Mr. Wilson will discuss the question of a successor to Mr. Bryan as Secretary of State.

Until recently, at least, reports regarding the possibility of peace in Europe had not been favorable, but officials are hopeful that by bringing about an agreement between Germany and Great Britain on the question of the freedom of the seas a way might be opened for peace negotiations. The President has informed friends recently that he will lose no opportunity to forward any movement with the restoration of peace in view.

Reports of a confidential nature received from Europe are filed away personally by the President in his study in the White House and no officials know of all the information he has gathered.

Colonel House is expected in Washington tomorrow or Tuesday, and will make his home at the White House during his stay here.

LUSITANIA SURVIVORS BACK.

Rescuer Says Queen Alexandra Asked to See Helen Smith.

The St. Paul, which arrived here from Liverpool yesterday, had aboard eleven survivors of the Lusitania. Miss Virginia Loney, who lost both her parents in the disaster, confirmed the report that two deck officers went along the boat deck of the Lusitania about five minutes before she sank and told the passengers standing there not to be alarmed, as there was no danger.

"I suppose it was done to avoid a panic," she said, "but there were not enough persons left there to make one by that time."

Miss Loney, who was dressed in deep mourning, said that there was one place left in a lifeboat, and her parents told her to get in. She obeyed, and never saw them again. Miss M. B. Chamberlin, who has been appointed guardian to the young girl, met her at the pier, and said for the present they would stay at Skaneateles, N. Y.

Ernest S. Cowper, a Toronto journalist, who saved Helen Smith, 6 years old, from the Lusitania, said that he had given her up in Queenstown to a well-dressed woman who asserted she was the child's aunt.

"I think that it was just simply a wealthy woman who read the story and wanted to adopt her," he added, "because later I had twenty-two offers in Liverpool, through the Cunard Line, from people who wanted to take Helen Smith.

"Before I left London I received a letter from Queen Dowager Alexandra, asking me to take her to Sandringham, but I could not go, as I did not know where the child was, and my wardrobe was not exactly fit for making calls on Queens living in royal palaces."

Mr. Cowper lost all his clothing and campaign outfit on the Lusitania.

Mrs. G. Ley Vernon, whose husband was drowned on the Lusitania, said that her sister, Rita Jolivet, the actress, was standing with Mr. Vernon on the "A" deck, and there were also Mr. Frohman and a young Englishman named Scott on his way home from Japan.

"My sister said that if the officers had not come along at the time, saying there was no danger, they were going to jump into the water on the starboard side," Mrs. Vernon said. "Mr. Frohman had on a lifebelt which my sister adjusted for him and my husband wore one, too. When the Lusitania heeled over, my sister said, Mr. Frohman had her hand, and she never saw any of the three again. It was said later they had been struck by pieces of wreckage and knocked unconscious. The suction was so great that my sister Rita had both her shoes drawn off her feet. I was in London waiting for them to arrive."

Besides Miss Loney, the Lusitania survivors on the St. Paul were Charles W. Black, F. H. Charles of Toronto and his daughter Doris, H. G. Colebrook of Toronto, Ogden H. Hammond of New Jersey, J. J. Leary of Brooklyn, S. Readdie, Percy W. Rogers, C. F. Sturdy of Montreal, and Mrs. E. B. Thompson.

300 IRISH LADS ARRIVE.

Fled Here to Escape Enlistment, Liner's Officers Assert.

The American liner St. Paul, arriving here yesterday, had 337 immigrants in the steerage, of whom, the officers said, fully 300 were young Irishmen from Connaught and Galway, who left the country to escape possible conscription. Many of them were green country lads.

When they were walking along the landing stage in Liverpool carrying valises an English recruiting Sergeant stopped ten of them and said: "Fall in, here." They were all more than six feet tall and physically fit. After eying them and making them mark time, the Sergeant placed his hand on his short sword and said:

"You beauties! You know the kind I mean. Deserting your country in the hour of her need. I would like to run this through each one of you. Fall out. Go on board while you are safe."

On the voyage sailors on the St. Paul made several of the countrymen walk about the decks carrying broomsticks over their shoulders and wearing tin saucepans on their heads.

One of the officers said that the Irishmen were the most verdant lot he had ever seen.

"What beats me," he continued, "is where they got the money to come away with. They were lads who had never seen money before to any extent, and yet they all carried gold with them. If you turned one of them around quickly and asked him his name he could not tell you, and if you gave him another spin and asked him where he came from I am sure he would not know. There must be some agency at work in Ireland supplying these lads with money to come to America, because this is not the first lot we have brought over."

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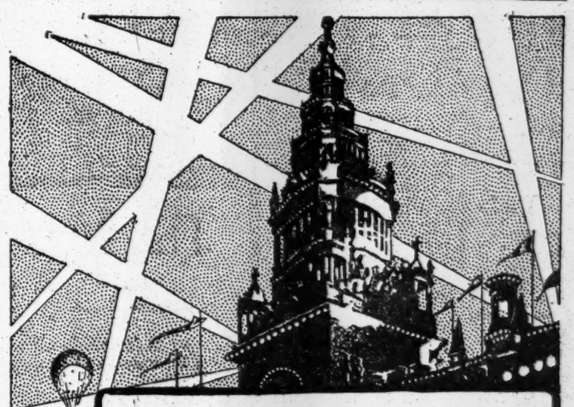

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GEN. OBREGON DIES OF WOUNDS AT LEON

Lost His Right Arm in Battle There—General Hill Succeeds Him.

ARMISTICE OFFER REFUSED

Gonzales Gives Villa Delegates 48 Hours in Which to Yield Mexico City.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 13.—General Alvaro Obregon, the hero of the battle of Leon, which ended in a decisive defeat for the Villa forces, died at 8 o'clock last night at the base hospital in Leon.

General Obregon had his right arm shot away at the shoulder before the week's battle was decided, but insisted upon directing the fighting from his cot in the hospital. Death resulted from loss of blood and blood poisoning.

General Benjamin Hill has been placed in complete command of the Constitutionalist forces by General Carranza.

VERA CRUZ, June 13.—The Democrata, the Carranza organ here, today published an extra edition containing a dispatch from Puebla, which is, in substance, as follows:

General Pablo Gonzales, who has been sent with the Constitutionalist Army to take Mexico City, has been visited by three members of the Convention Party from Mexico City with an offer of an armistice. The delegates suggested that the fighting in that vicinity cease, as all the people were fighting with the same purpose.

General Gonzales replied that the forces in Mexico City had better throw in their lot with General Carranza or evacuate the city without bloodshed. He gave the delegates forty-eight hours to return and present his proposition to the convention.

At the Constitutionalist headquarters here it is believed that the Mexico City forces are preparing to flee and leave the city to General Carranza. General Gonzales is said to be preparing to feed 400,000 persons should Mexico City be taken within a few days. The people there are reported to be in great want.

Carranza's Best General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The death of General Alvario Obregon will greatly impair the military plans of the Carranza faction. Obregon, about 42 years old, in the prime of life, fairly well educated, a clever strategist and a good soldier, had been Carranza's best General during the campaign of the past year. His star was rising rapidly when he was wounded in the battle at Leon.

Twice since the first of April he inflicted defeats upon the Villa forces in the campaign he had been conducting over a wide terrain in the State of Guanajuato. His victory over the Villa forces at Celaya, on April 15, while not decisive, did more than anything since the revolution began to destroy Villa's prestige in Northern Mexico. The victory of last week over the combined forces of Angeles and Villa at Leon was a greater achievement.

Obregon was a native of Sonora, the Northwestern State of Mexico, and, while he was reputed to be of Yaqui origin, those who knew him best say he was of Spanish descent. Obregon was not in the Madero revolution. He received a command in the Orozco rebellion of 1912 against Madero, and when Huerta overthrew Madero and the Carranza revolution was begun Obregon's command joined the Constitutionalists.

Hill Is of English Descent.

General Benjamin Hill, who succeeded to the command of Obregon's army after the latter lost his arm, is also a native of the State of Sonora, and has served with Obregon's army as a Brigadier General. Hill has been connected with the revolution since 1911. His grandfather was an Englishman who fought in the American Army in the war against Mexico, settled in Mexico, and married there. Hill is a good soldier, and is well liked by foreigners who have been in his camps.

VILLA'S NOTE IN WASHINGTON.

Bonilla and Llorente Will Present It to Lansing Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Manuel Bonilla, formerly a member of the Mexican Cabinet of Madero, arrived in Washington today, as a personal envoy from General Villa, with the text of the latter's response to President Wilson's warning of June 2, calling on the Mexican factions to get together within a very short time. Accompanied by Enrique C. Llorente, confidential agent of the Villa Convention Government, Bonilla will visit the State Department tomorrow and present the Villa reply. At the same time he will submit to the State Department a copy of the telegram Villa has sent to Carranza, inviting the latter to appoint delegates to arrange for a conference to be held for the purpose of burying the differences between the various warring factions and uniting for "patriotic purposes."

WRIGHT SUGGESTS AN ARMY OF 300,000

Ex-Secretary of War Would Double Available First Line of Defense.

The Peace and Preparation Conference, called in the name of the National Security League to discuss the military needs of the nation, began last night with the opening to the public of the Army and Navy Exhibit in the Hotel Astor, where there are to be seen numerous placards which give in figures and words information as to the situation of the United States so far as military preparedness is concerned. Included in the exhibit is a military biplane, field artillery pieces, machine guns, the model of a submarine of the lake type, infantry, cavalry, and artillery equipment, military ambulances, field searchlights, signal equipment, quartermaster's supplies, and the big 21-foot Whitehead torpedo loaned by the Government.

One of the placards states that the American people spend for liquor and tobacco $3,200,000,000 annually, for jewelry $800,000,000, for automobiles $500,000,000, and for soft drinks and candy $452,000,000, while the combined expenditure on the army, navy, and the national guard totals only $245,000,000.

Another placard states that, whereas the American people pay annually nearly $595,000,000 for insurance against fire and crime, they expend less than $250,000,000 for insurance against war. Still another calls attention to the fact that the General Staff of the army has recommended a first-line defense of 550,000 men to take the place of the present line, which totals at the maximum figures 150,000 men. These figures represent the combined regular army forces in the country and the national guards of all the States. The present line costs $110,000,000 and the force recommended, which is nearly four times as large, represents an annual maintenance increase of only $47,000,000. Other tables give the dreadnought tonnage of the various nations, and other facts dealing with the services afloat and ashore.

General Luke E. Wright of Memphis, who was Secretary of War the latter part of the second Roosevelt Administration, was among the visitors to the exhibit last night, and will attend the conference today and tomorrow. He said he was in thorough sympathy with the aims of the National Security League. In his opinion our first line of defense, to be immediately available for service, should be at least 300,000 men. When asked what he thought of Mr. Bryan's suggestion of "persuasiveness" in the settlement of international questions such as that which has followed the sinking of the Lusitania by the Germans, he replied:

"But suppose the other fellow refuses to be persuaded?"

At the first session of the conference in the Astor today short talks will be made by Captain Matthew E. Hanna, U. S. A., retired; Major George Haven Putnam, Hudson Maxim, and Colonel John H. Dunn. At the big meeting in Carnegie Hall tonight, the speakers will be ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte, ex-Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson, and Dr. Lyman Abbott. Alton B. Parker will preside.

John Hays Hammond, Jr., and Henry Woodhouse of the Conference Committee on National Defense have sent to representatives of labor unions in this country invitations to attend the Carnegie Hall meeting.

"The two classes that pay for the ravages of war most heavily," the letter says, "are the laboring classes and the women of the country. In the event of our being called for the protection of the flag conscription would be a national duty and labor would constitute an important element in the human bulwark of the nation. Wives, sisters, and daughters would live to see the annihilation of our unequipped men in the scientific attack of modern war."

With a well organized, efficient, and powerful system of national defense "the conscription and murder of our masses would not take place," the letter adds, and it says that with adequate protection we can change "our 'fool's paradise' into a real paradise.

DR. BATES SAVES SON'S LIFE

Finds Him Nearly Asphyxiated with a Gas Tube in His Mouth.

Dr. Jacob Bates, a dental surgeon of 758 West End Avenue, traced an odor of gas to the room of his eighteen-year-old son Harold Bates, yesterday morning, and found the youth in bed with one end of a gas tube in his mouth. He sent a call to the Knickerbocker Hospital and Dr. Frascolla arrived with a pulmotor and revived the boy after working over him for half an hour.

Dr. Bates said his son had just graduated from high school and was about to enter a dental college, but that he had been melancholy recently for no apparent reason.

BILLINGS YACHT RAMS STEAMBOAT

Continued from Page 1.

themselves up, ran on deck, leaving their purses in the saloon. Other passengers also abandoned their valuables in the saloon and other parts of the ship, and a search for the missing property was begun soon after the vessel had docked.

In the opinion of many who were on the Bunker Hill, her hull would have been ripped asunder had it not been for the overhanging bowsprit of the Vanadis. This bowsprit, high above the water line of the Bunker Hill, struck first and its length prevented the stem of the yacht from hitting the side of the Bunker Hill below the water line. If the Vanadis had had a straight bow the puncture of the Bunker Hill would have been made below the water line.

Praise Bunker Hill's Officers.

All on board testified to the coolness of Captain W. T. Holmes and the other officers of the Bunker Hill. At the first warning of the collision they shouted orders to the passengers to put on life belts and wait, and some assisted the passengers in doing this, while others hurried to examine the extent of the damage.

When it was found that the hole was fourteen feet above the water line, this information was quickly spread among the passengers and the coolness of the officers soon quieted them, and they accepted the assurances that the Bunker Hill was safe.

When the two vessels had exchanged signals assuring each other that they were all right, each proceeded. Captain Holmes sent a wireless message to Pier 18, from which he had sailed at 5 o'clock, advising the officers of the Metropolitan Line that he was returning under his own steam. Several tugs and other vessels in the vicinity of the accident picked up the news of the accident and offered assistance, but Captain Holmes declined it, saying that he was well able to go ahead.

The Bunker Hill proceeded slowly and reached her pier shortly after 11 o'clock. She had taken two hours to reach the point of collision and four hours to get back to her pier. Ambulances from the Hudson Street Hospital met the vessel and took off those of the injured whose condition made it advisable for them to go to the hospital.

Bowsprit Left in Wreckage.

When the Bunker Hill docked the bowsprit of the Vanadis still stuck in the wreckage of twenty staterooms. Lying about the saloon deck were planking, gilded superstructure, and the mermaid figurehead of the yacht left when the swift pleasure boat had drawn off. The saloon deck on the port side aft was literally torn to pieces.

Beds stuck through the interior sides of the cabins, where the crash had driven them. One stateroom couldn't be told from another, and the sorry scene told eloquently of what would have happened had the crash come two or three hours later, when the passengers would have been in bed and helpless before the knife-like bow of the yacht as it clove through the three decks.

The Vanadis was in command of Captain Farrington, and Mr. and Mrs. Billings were aboard. Although the vessel's bowsprit was broken off in the Bunker Hill, she took no water, according to report, and was able to steam slowly to the New York Yacht Club anchorage in Glen Cove, where she arrived about 11 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Billings went ashore and by car to their home in Oyster Bay.

Information as to the collision was refused at the Billings home.

Mr. Billings left his city home at Riverside Drive and 198th Street yesterday afternoon and joined Mrs. Billings on the yacht from his private dock at Hunts Point. The Vanadis was proceeding from this landing when the collision happened.

Bunker Hill Carried 380.

Besides the 250 passengers on the Bunker Hill, there was a crew of 130 men. Busses provided by the Metropolitan Line met the ship on her return to the pier and the passengers were notified that arrangements had been made to send them to Boston by the New Haven Railroad. Many availed themselves of this opportunity and went on to Boston last night, but others preferred to accept a return of their passage money and remain in New York.

Some of the passengers besides those named were slightly injured, but none accepted medical attention. Among those who were bruised was Mrs. Elizabeth Walsh of 36 Garden Street, New Brighton, Staten Island. She was in the saloon with her husband, and a piece of wreckage fell on her right ankle. She refused medical attention at the pier and went to her home.

Jacob M. Plaut, a shoe manufacturer, of Cincinnati, was on deck when the vessels collided. He said his first warning came when he saw the white bow of the Vanadis within a few feet of the side of the Bunker Hill. He told after landing of the excitement among the passengers and of the coolness of the officers.

J. A. Cawley, 385 Edgecombe Avenue, said: "I had gone to my stateroom about 7 o'clock, and a few minutes later my wife and I heard rapid signals from the whistle of the Bunker Hill, and answers. We went out on deck and there, less than fifty feet away, could be seen the great white hull of the yacht coming straight at us. I grabbed my wife, and we rushed forward out of danger. I looked back and saw the bowsprit of the yacht rake three decks, and break off. The Vanadis seemed to hesitate and come ahead the second time, when her sharp bow cut into the dining room.

"The negro deckhands became greatly excited and grabbed life preservers for themselves without paying any attention to the safety of the passengers. I heard one of them say: 'I've got mine. To hell with the rest!'"

Took Belt from Deckhand.

H. W. Bennett, a broker, of 55 Wall Street, corroborated Mr. Cawley's story.

"I was standing close by when the negro boasted of having his life belt, and I saw an officer go up to him, take it away and give it to a passenger. The officers did everything possible to aid the passengers, but the negro deckhands made no attempt to help any one but themselves."

Joseph D. Bond, a steward, said:

"My stateroom was in the row that was crushed like so many egg shells. I had just come through the door and was about three steps away when the bow of the Vanadis cut through my stateroom like a cleaver. I would have been killed had I remained in my room a minute longer.

"The bow of the yacht cut into the saloon and struck the Captain's table first. The officers had finished dinner a half an hour before. Two women were at a near-by table, but when they saw the whole side of the boat caving in they made their escape. Two hours later would have meant that many passengers would have been cut to pieces as they slept. The yacht struck a glancing blow on the port side and ripped the Bunker Hill for seventy-five feet."

W. H. Danks of Easton, Penn., physical director of the Y. M. C. A. in Wakefield, Mass., said that he was on the deck of the Bunker Hill at the time of the collision.

"After the crash," he said, "I ran forward and found Kendrick in the débris of his cabin. I carried him to a clear part of the deck, and, thinking that he was still alive, administered the first aid measures. But it was no use. The man was dead. He had never had a chance."

Bennet Fisher, former Assemblyman from Essex County, a representative of The Dry Goods Economist, was one of those in the saloon of the Bunker Hill.

"There were two terrific crashes," he said. "The first shattered the port wall of the saloon and caused a great part of the ceiling to fall in. Then it seemed that the Vanadis backed away a few feet and drove forward again. This time her bowsprit entered the saloon and broke off there."

H. L. Wenicke of 39 Waverly Street, Jersey City, and George Kimball of Mt. Vernon said they were on the saloon deck when the crash came and saw negroes grab life belts and hurry to the bow of the boat, without regarding the pleas of passengers to get life belts for them.

"I saw several negro deckhands take the cover off a life boat and get in," said Mr. Wenicke. "Then they tried to lower it but could not run the ropes through the davits blocks. They didn't ask any passengers to get into the life boat and twenty minutes later, when the excitement was all over, I saw several negroes still sitting in that life boat."

Bunker Hill's Engines Stopped.

J. E. Offley, manager of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, which operates the Bunker Hill, issued a statement at midnight, in which he said that Captain Holmes had reported that he stopped the Bunker Hill in a dense fog when he heard the signals of the Vanadis, and that as soon as the crash came he had ascertained that his boat had not been injured below the water line. He then ordered his officers to tell the passengers that there was no danger and no need of donning life belts. He said that the Bunker Hill's engines were not running at the time of the crash, but that she was moving ahead under her own momentum.

Other officials who were at the pier last night were O. H. Taylor, passenger and traffic agent, and Albert Smith, Superintendent.

Early this morning officers of the ship and officials of the line went to work with tape measures to estimate the damage to the Bunker Hill. The gash on the saloon deck was 100 feet long. The total length of the boat is 385 feet. They were unwilling to make as estimate of the damage, other than to say it would run into many thousands of dollars.

Vanadis One of the Biggest Yachts.

The Vanadis, one of the largest and handsomest steam yachts afloat, was built for Mr. Billings on the Clyde, England, in 1908, and made her maiden trip across the Atlantic in the Summer of that year. She had the distinction of being the first pleasure boat equipped with an electric elevator, and she was also one of the first to install long-range wireless apparatus.

Being one of the most recently constructed of the big yachts, Vanadis is regarded as practically unsinkable. She is built entirely of steel, with eight watertight bulkheads and a double bottom. She is entered in Class 100 A1 of Lloyd's. She developed an average speed of 13.5 knots in her trials. Her bunkers hold sufficient coal to cross the Atlantic from Southampton to New York at a speed of 13 knots, or from New York to Marseilles at 11 knots, without recoaling. Her cold storage rooms have a capacity for provisions sufficient to last three months.

The Vanadis was the third turbine steam yacht to fly the New York Yacht Club flag, her predecessors being George J. Gould's Atalanta and William K. Vanderbilt's 277 feet, and on the waterline 232 feet. She has a beam of 32 feet 6 inches, depth of 18 feet 6 inches, and draws 14 feet.

Her tonnage of 1,229 is exceeded by only a few yachts, among them being James Gordon Bennett's Lysistrata, J. P. Morgan's Corsair, George J. Gould's Atalanta, James Ross's Glencairn, and Howard Gould's Niagara.

Designed in America.

Although built in England by the famous shipbuilding firm of A. & J. Inglis, Ltd., of Glasgow, the Billings yacht was designed in this country by Tams, Lemoine & Crane. Her interior arrangements were designed with a special view to comfort both of passengers and crew, the owner's quarters being both forward and aft of the mast space, the stewards' quarters in the extreme aft, and the rooms for officers and crew of fifty men forward. The owner's quarters contain two large bedrooms and two baths, and the guests' quarters contain eight staterooms and six baths. The dining room measures 22x18 feet, and is luxurious in its appointments. A drawing room in white enamel, and a smoking room on the shade deck were other features of her equipment.

The Vanadis is a particularly seaworthy boat and her wireless and commodious arrangement made her well adapted for use as the official committee boat in the offshore trial races of the America's Cup candidates Vanitie, Resolute, and Defiance last Summer. She did service in this capacity both off Sandy Hook and Newport, and had there been races for the America's Cup last Fall it is more than likely that the Vanadis would have had further official duties to perform.

The Bunker Hill is a steel twin-screw steamer with wireless equipment and a gross tonnage of 4,779. She is 375 feet in length, 52 feet in beam, and 31 feet 6 inches in depth. She was built in Philadelphia in 1907 by William Cramp & Sons for the Eastern Steamship Corporation. She is in the regular service of the Metropolitan Line between New York and Boston.

Billings Famed as Yachtsman.

C. K. G. Billings, whose fortune has been estimated at $80,000,000, is one of America's foremost patrons of yachting and horse racing. He has owned a string of famous trotting horses, including Lou Dillon and the world's champion gelding Uhlan, 1:58.

Mr. Billings who is 53 years old, was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., but lived most of his life in Chicago, where his father, Albert M. Billings, was President of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company. He succeeded his father as President in 1887. Mr. Billings is President of the Kings County Lighting Company and a director of the Union Carbide Company. He was a director of the World's Columbian Exposition and also a West Park Commissioner in Chicago.

For several years past Mr. Billings has made his home in New York, his handsome house on the hill above Inwood, overlooking the Hudson, being one of the show places of the city.

CAPTAIN TELLS OF CRASH.

Will Take a Month in Dry Dock to Repair Vanadis.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., June 14.—It was midnight when the Vanadis steamed slowly into the harbor and anchored about a quarter of a mile from the Glen Cove Yacht Club dock with the body of John J. Brown, 30 years of age, a traveling salesman, aboard.

Brown was employed as a salesman for the firm of S. Slater & Co. of Boston.

Coroner William E. Luysten of Glen Cove was notified by Mr. Billings by telephone and he came here, took the testimony of those who were aboard the Vanadis and then gave orders to have the body of Brown removed to Dodge's morgue. The parents of the dead man were notified and they notified the Coroner they would come here tomorrow morning and claim the body.

Captain Thomas Farrington of the Vanadis said there was a very thick fog, and it was not until his vessel was close to the Bunker Hill that he realized there was about to be a collision. He gave orders "full speed astern." At that time he said he was making about ten knots an hour.

The two boats came together with a terrific crash. The Vanadis's bow ripped out staterooms of the Bunker Hill and stove a big hole in her own bow, ripping away her bowsprit to within about three feet of the water line. When she backed away from the Bunker Hill she carried two iron beds, bed clothing, electric light fixtures, and other things from the wrecked staterooms of the Bunker Hill.

With the aid of a searchlight, as he backed away, Captain Farrington saw Brown struggling in the water. A lifeboat was lowered and Brown was picked up and carried aboard the Vanadis, but before the yacht got into the harbor here he died. His head had been ripped open and his legs were broken. It is supposed that he died from a fractured skull and loss of blood.

Aboard the Vanadis at the time of the collision were Mr. and Mrs. Billings and Andrew MacLeish, father of Mrs. Billings, whose home is in Chicago. They were in the saloon of the yacht. When the crash occurred they ran on deck, and Mr. Billings assumed charge.

Mr. Billings said the Vanadis will have to go into dry dock for repairs, which will take a month or more.

POINTS TO AMERICAN RESOURCES FOR WAR

New Yorker in London Discusses Boundless Aid to Allies That He Says Would Result.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 13.—M. Greenwood of New York, who is said to be an old friend of President Wilson and William F. McCombs, in an interview published in The Sunday Times today, combats vigorously attacks made by some Englishmen on America. With respect to the question of what the United States could do if drawn into the war on the side of the Allies, Mr. Greenwood remarked:

"If Mr. Lloyd-George was right in reference to the silver bullet and the statement that the last hundred millions would decide the issue, and if the war is to be one of ultimate exhaustion, then America, with her unlimited resources, with her ability to furnish supplies of all kinds, and with finances equal to the demands of the Allies, might certainly be considered a determining factor in the problem. What is our position? Our national debt amounts to only $800,000,000. [Actually $1,328,564,000, according to latest available figures.] Our crops last year and this are the largest in our history, the balance of trade has been enormously in our favor, and all would be at the disposal of our allies if we should be forced to join actively in the conflict.

"The people of America, by all their traditions, are opposed to war, and are determined to avoid it if possible, but the rights of our citizens cannot be surrendered, and the President will take care that these rights are maintained, even if we should become involved to an extent which would be deplored by the best thinking part of our citizenship. We Americans have shown our sympathy in a very practical way since the war began. We have been sending $10,000,000 a month to the Red Cross societies and committees over here. We contributed more to the Belgian funds than you to the Prince of Wales Fund. That is a practical illustration upon which you must place your own construction."

New Jersey Youth Is Drowned.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 13.—Arthur H. Rowe of Orange, N. J., a student at the University of Michigan, was drowned today when the canoe in which he and another student were making a pleasure trip, was upset at the entrance to Case Lake, near here.

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$113,241—the fixed regular price of the rugs.
84,242—the price our customers may have them for.
$28,999—savings to be shared in by those who buy them.

This, Spite of the Fact that Rug Prices Went Up on June 1st—All Over the Country

The offering consists of the ENTIRE STOCK at the warehouses in Worcester of the highest grade Whittall rugs in all the patterns not to be repeated.

There will be added to them all Whittall rugs in the discontinued patterns in our regular stocks. Every Whittall Standard size is represented.

In all 39 Sizes and 135 Selections
More than 400 of the 9 x 12 Feet Rugs Alone
More than 300 of the 27 x 54 Inch Rugs Alone

This is the largest selection under one roof for public sale at such low prices, of the famous M. J. Whittall rugs—the magnificent Anglo-Persian Wiltons, the beautiful Richmond Wiltons, the fine Anglo-Indian Wiltons, the widely-wanted Teprac Wiltons, the Royal Worcester Wiltons, and sturdiest of the sturdy Brussels—Chlidema and Peerless; all best worsteds and wools, and more nearly like Oriental rugs, in pattern and coloring, than any other rug woven by machinery.

Offered for the First Time This Morning
No Other Rugs Mixed in With Them

The Sale will be held in the Rug Galleries, Fourth Gallery, New Building. Extra salesmen, experienced in rugs, have been engaged to make the service as satisfactory as the merchandise.

Rugs shipped to distant points subject to our free delivery schedule.

Today is the Day of Privilege
In Advance of the
Wanamaker Silk Packet Sale

Special display of thousands of silk packets one floor above the Silk Rotunda—at the head of the Grand Stairway today.

Those who are in the Store then and cannot come again tomorrow will be given the opportunity to select such silk packets as they wish.

Deliveries will be made on the first day of the Sale, Tomorrow, Tuesday.

Save on a Packet $1.50, $2, $3, $4, $7, $11, $20 and so on

Up to Saturday night over 19,000 packets had been ticketed and priced—and more to come.

The John Wanamaker Store

B. Altman & Co.

Extraordinary Values in Tailor-made Pongee Silk Suits
(Natural color)
at $22.50
will be offered to-day (Monday) in the Women's Ready-to-wear Department
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The New City Colors

which compose the new flag of the city of New York, are now being featured by B. Altman & Co. in Men's and Women's Neckwear, Handkerchiefs and Hats (in the latter case appearing in the hat bands), and in American-made Silks and Ribbons.

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We have in fact, embellished the entire realm of leather, taking not one iota from the quality, adding not one iota to the cost.

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You take no chances when you establish your factory in Des Moines.

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It is a city that has a steady healthy growth.

Its railway facilities are unexcelled. Nineteen lines radiate from Des Moines.

Des Moines is the commercial metropolis of a district that has a population of three million.

Insure the growth of your factory by building in Des Moines.

Write for interesting descriptive booklet.

Greater Des Moines Committee
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¶ Simple wash dresses in Chambray, Ratine, coin-dotted Voile. Better dresses in Crepe-de-Cygne or Crepe Meteor.

The prices range from 95c to $29.75.

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EX-BANKER'S WIFE HAD HIM SHADOWED

Referee Recommends Decree for Mrs. W. H. Hunt on Detective's Testimony.

SHE TELLS OF HER TRIALS

Helped Her Husband Obtain a Pardon When He Was Convicted of Violating Banking Laws.

When William Hill Hunt was a successful banker in Alabama in 1894 he married Miss Mattie Mitchell, daughter of Dr. L. C. Mitchell, noted physician in the Northwest. Mr. Hunt is now President of the United States Industrial Company of 35 Nassau Street and was interested, with ex-Governor Edward C. Stokes of New Jersey and ex-Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, in the Hanover Farms Company, a $500,000 concern.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt appeared to be devoted to each other, and there was much surprise when Mrs. Hunt left her husband in 1912, taking with her two children—Lester, who is now 20 years old, and Siloma, who is 17. Later Mrs. Hunt began an action in this county for a divorce, and the suit was sent to Isadore D. Morrison as a referee. For nearly a year Mr. Morrison has been taking testimony, and he has submitted his report to the court, with a recommendation that a decree be given to Mrs. Hunt.

In the course of the inquiry it came out that Cortlandt F. Carrier, a prominent chemical engineer of St. Louis and a cousin of Mrs. Hunt, had supplied the letter with proof that her husband was misconducting himself. In 1905 Mr. Hunt was accused of violating the banking laws of Illinois. He was indicted and pleaded guilty to accepting deposits as an officer of the Pan-American Banking Company when he knew the concern was insolvent. He received an indeterminate sentence in the Joliet Penitentiary.

Mrs. Hunt clung to her husband throughout this trouble, and was almost constantly at his side. She could never be convinced he was guilty of any intentional wrong and defended him loyally. Immediately after his sentence she went to work to have him pardoned, and finally succeeded. Then she appealed to her father, and he gave Mr. Hunt enough money to begin life over again. It was entirely due to Mrs. Hunt that her husband got a new start in life.

The report of the testimony taken by Mr. Morrison disclosed the fact that the acts upon which the divorce was asked began almost immediately after Mr. Hunt's release from the penitentiary. William Schaumberg, a process server, testified he followed Mr. Hunt to Philadelphia on Sept. 12, 1912. He was accompanied by a woman as a traveling companion. They registered at the Hotel Walton, and then Schaumberg notified Mr. Carrier. From this point the testimony of Schaumberg and Mr. Carrier ran along parallel lines. It was to the effect that they followed Mr. Hunt and his companion to a house at Twelfth and Master Streets. They tried to follow their quarry into the house, but admittance was refused them by a woman. They explained the object of their errand, but the woman was firm in keeping them out. She said it was her duty to protect her guests. Then came a witness before the referee who testified that the house referred to had been frequently raided by the police.

Arthur G. Roberts, a mining engineer, who became acquainted with Mr. Hunt in Mexico City in 1896, testified that while he was looking after some railroad concessions in Santo Domingo in 1909 one of the guests at the same hotel was Mr. Hunt. He told of some of the acts of Mr. Hunt in connection with women, and described his conduct as "notorious."

The testimony revealed something of Mr. Hunt's life between the time he came here from Alabama in 1902 and the date when his wife left him. Late in 1902 he opened a private banking office at 91 Wall Street, and shortly afterward organized the International Bank and Trust Company, with headquarters in this city and branches in Mexico and on the Pacific Coast. Among his business associates at one time were ex-Congressman J. Sloat Fassett, William Astor Chanler, and former Canadian Minister of Finance George E. Foster. They were Directors of the company, which was said to have a capital of $1,000,000, but in 1903 it went into the hands of a receiver, with a loss of about $1,000,000.

In 1904 Mr. Hunt reorganized the concern and called it the Pan-American Securities Company, with a capital of $2,000,000, and later this concern was reorganized into the Pan-American Banking Company, with a capital of $500,000 and a surplus of $500,000. It was in connection with his transactions with this company that he got into trouble with the Illinois banking authorities.

In his report Referee Morrison recommends a decree in favor of Mrs. Hunt because of the character of the house visited by Mr. Hunt and his companion in Philadelphia, and "in view of other evidence that the defendant frequently associated with disreputable women and was of loose habits."

Mrs. Hunt is living with her children at Hamburg, N. Y. Mr. Hunt is stopping at the Royalton.

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When your shoes pinch or your corns and bunions ache so that you are tired all over get Allen's Foot-Ease, the standard remedy for the last 25 years, and shake it into your shoes. It will take the sting out of corns and bunions and give instant relief to Tired, Aching, Swollen, Tender feet. Don't go to the California Expositions without a supply of Allen's Foot-Ease. It makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. *Don't accept any substitute.*

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GIRL PLUNGES TO DEATH.

Fanny Greenberg's Companions See Her Leap from Roof.

Young women employed by the Manhattan White Goods Manufacturing Company at 69-71 Wooster Street who were near the front windows on the fifth floor yesterday morning saw the body of a girl falling from the roof to the street. One of those at work recognized the falling girl and screamed: "That was Fannie Greenberg!"

Some of the girls thought she had raised a cry of fire, and a panic spread among the 100 girls on the floor. They fled to the rear of the building and rushed down the fire escape to the street before they learned the real cause of the excitement.

Meantime men who had seen the girls hurrying down the fire escape turned in a fire alarm. Fire engines arrived at the same time that an ambulance came from St. Vincent's Hospital. It was found that the fall had killed the girl instantly.

She was 16 years old and had lived with her uncle, Harry Greenberg, at 772 Forest Avenue, the Bronx. He told the police he had reprimanded the girl because she had come home late the night before, and she had taken it very much to heart. He said he had tried to keep her from going to work yesterday morning, fearing she would not return.

CAMP LIFE FOR CITY BOYS.

Y. M. C. A. Will Teach Woodcraft at Lake Binnewater.

A training in woodcraft for city boys, a knowledge of birds, animals and fish, is the object of Greenkill Camp which opens next week under the auspices of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The camp is on a tract of 150 acres in the foothills of the Catskills, four miles from Kingston, on Lake Binnewater. A dining lodge and kitchen, an icehouse, an eight-room farmhouse, a seventy-foot dock with high dive and spring boards, boats, tents, two tennis courts, and baseball field constitute the equipment.

The boys will be taught how to pitch tents, to build camps, camp cooking, and making a fire in the old Indian method without matches.

So that boys will learn self-reliance in the woods and acquire a love for the open, cross-country "hikes" will be weekly events. In these a group of four to eight boys will go out under the guidance of an adult leader and spend one and two days away from camp, sleeping in the open and cooking their own meals. Ernest Thompson Seton, Warren H. Miller, editor of Field and Stream, and Clinton G. Abbott, ornithologist, will each spend several days at the camp to tell of birds, trees, and other secrets of the open.

TO GRADUATE 150 LAWYERS.

Justice Shearn to Speak at New York Law School Commencement.

The commencement exercises of the New York Law School will be held at Aeolian Hall next Thursday evening. Nearly 150 graduates will receive diplomas. The address of the evening will be made by Justice Clarence J. Shearn.

The school has graduated more than 13,000 men, and among the distinguished graduates who will be present on Thursday evening are Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, Justice Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals, Martin W. Littleton, Judge George M. S. Schultz, and Surrogate John P. Cohalan.

Third Rail Kills War Volunteer.

Joseph Izzo of 475 Broadway, Astoria, who was employed in the maintenance department of the Long Island Railroad, was killed by electricity yesterday afternoon at Stryker Avenue and Second Street, when, in attempting to get out of the way of an approaching train at the Woodside cut, he stepped upon the third rail. Izzo was working on Sunday in order to finish a job he had promised to do before giving up his employment to return to Italy to fight. He and several friends had arranged to leave for Italy today.

BRING HARDENBURG HERE AS A WITNESS

Close Friend of Stahl, Lusitania Affidavit-Maker, Coming to Appear Before Grand Jury.

HAS BEEN SOUGHT FOR DAYS

Found in Cincinnati and Agreed to Come—Questioned in Washington During Stop.

Hans, or Heinz, Hardenburg, who has been mentioned several times in connection with the affidavits made by Gustav Stahl and others, by which it was sought to convince the Government that the Lusitania was an armed British auxiliary cruiser when she sailed from New York on her last voyage, will arrive here this morning. Hardenburg was found in Cincinnati on Saturday by agents of the Department of Justice, who had learned that he was receiving mail at the general delivery window of the main Post Office in Cincinnati. He had just received a letter from his brother, Friedrich, of Philadelphia when the Secret Service Agents appeared and informed him that he was wanted in New York. It was said last night that Hardenburg was not under arrest and was coming to New York voluntarily.

Hardenburg and Stahl are friends and lived several weeks in the same house in Hoboken, and subsequently at 20 Leroy Street, the address given as his home by Stahl when he signed the affidavit that he had seen four naval guns on the Lusitania on the day before she sailed. According to friends of Stahl and Hardenburg, both men knew Leach, who, Stahl swears, conducted him on board the Lusitania and made it possible for him to discover the guns that the New York Customs Inspectors had failed to find in the six rigid inspections they made of the Lusitania in the liner's last week in New York harbor.

Every acquaintance of Stahl who has talked about the affidavits in the past week has mentioned Hardenburg's name. Adolf Mittelacher, who was Stahl's roommate, said that Hardenburg was with Stahl on one of the visits which Steward Leach, who Stahl now says was lost when the Lusitania was torpedoed, is alleged to have made to the Leroy Street house.

Inquiries made of Government officials and agents showed that Hardenburg was known to them, but none would discuss the nature of Hardenburg's connection with the case. Hardenburg, so far as is known, did not sign any of the Lusitania affidavits filed with the Government in Washington by the German Embassy. He is described by his Leroy Street friends as "a good spender," and as one of them put it, "a mighty slick fellow."

Daniel Jenney, a Swiss, who knows Stahl and Hardenburg, said in discussing the affidavits that Hardenburg had been in the employ of the German Government, and that for the first few months after the war began he was in England. Whether he was doing espionage work for the Germans in England Jenney said he did not know.

"In February of last year," said Jenney, "Hardenburg went to England, and in March of this year I understand he returned to New York. He is a smart fellow, and shortly after his return I found out, by hearing Stahl and his friends talk, that certain German officials in New York were anxious to communicate with Hardenburg. I had known Fred Hardenburg a long time, and it was through him that I met Hans.

"I first learned that the German officials wanted to see Hardenburg during a visit to a sailors' home in Hoboken. Stahl was with me at the time. When he found that Hardenburg was wanted, Stahl went to the Germans and told them that he thought he could find him. Before Stahl had a chance to locate Hans, Hardenburg himself went to see the officials in New York, whose office was in the Bowling Green district. Hardenburg, I am told, was paid well for the services he rendered.

"After that and for a while Stahl and Hardenburg lived together at 327 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken. A few weeks ago they moved to 20 Leroy Street and lived there until the affidavits case broke. After that Hardenburg went away and I have not heard of him since."

Adolf Mittelacher, Stahl's last roommate at 20 Leroy Street, confirmed what Jenney said about the friendship between Hardenburg and Stahl, and said that Hardenburg knew all about the man Leach who Stahl says took him on board the Lusitania.

It became known several days ago that the Government agents were looking for Hardenburg. They got on his trail, it is understood, by keeping track of Friedrich Hardenburg in Philadelphia, and when he mailed a letter to his brother the agents in Cincinnati were informed and watched the general delivery window. It was said last night that the letter from Friedrich Hardenburg to his brother was in the nature of a warning, telling him to keep a close watch, as the Government agents were trying to find him.

On his arrival this morning Hardenburg is expected to go to the Federal Building, where he will be questioned by United States District Attorney Marshall's assistant and by Captain Offley of the Secret Service. It was said last night that Stahl might go before the Grand Jury some time today.

Gustav Stahl, who was arrested last Thursday, is still in the Tombs, as he has been unable to furnish the $10,000 bail required by the Government. He will have a hearing on the perjury charge on Wednesday before Commissioner Houghton.

The Government investigation of the affidavit case is continuing day and night. In addition to Stahl and Hardenburg at least half a dozen other men and one woman have been mentioned. Whether or not persons "higher up" may be concerned in the affair the Government agents have from the first refused to say.

Questioned in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Heinz Hardenburg, wanted for the Grand Jury proceedings in New York growing out of the investigation of the Lusitania affidavits, passed through Washington today, accompanied by Special Agent John S. Menefee of the Department of Justice, who found him at Cincinnati yesterday.

While here, Hardenburg was escorted to the Department of Justice by Menefee and was closely questioned by officials there concerning Gustav Stahl.

Officials refused tonight to comment on the character of the testimony Hardenburg might give to the Grand Jury. They have warned him not to talk for publication in connection with his testimony. It is learned that Hardenburg is the last of the witnesses wanted in connection with the Grand Jury's investigation.

Hardenburg has been described as a member of the Aviation Corps of the German Army. The statement was made here tonight that he had no connection with the army, but was merely a machinist employed by a German aviation company.

HOME RULE PLEAS.

Brief on Municipal Government Will be Sent to Convention Delegates.

The Citizens' Union today will submit to the delegates of the Constitutional Convention at Albany a brief on municipal home rule prepared by its Constitutional Convention Committee. Secretary Youker gave out yesterday a summary of the brief, which said in part:

"The present system allowing legislative interference by special enactments with matters of purely local city administration and depriving city officials of adequate power to deal with the matters they are chosen to administer, divides responsibility, and breaks down efficiency in city government.

"The extent of objectionable mandatory legislation that has been passed in violation of home rule is emphasized in the brief by a table showing the number and disposition of special bills from 1910 to 1915. The year in which possibly the interference was greatest (1913) there were 610 special city bills introduced out of a total of 2,775. Special city bills to the number of 289 were passed. Of these the cities accepted 232 and rejected 57. Of the 232 accepted the Governor vetoed 98, or over 42 per centum.

"The Legislature should by the Constitution be debarred from passing special laws involving such powers as the following: Fixing or changing the salaries of local officers; creating offices, the salaries of which are to be paid from the city treasury; interfering with the actual administration of purely municipal departments. This does not mean that the Legislature should be prohibited from passing general health laws, general education laws, general police laws, or the like, to which a municipal officer's oath of office would bind him to conform.

"The Citizens' Union urges no new panacea. Municipal home rule was guaranteed by Magna Charta, and has always been part of the fundamental law of this State. During the last century it has by gradual degrees been limited and cut down to an extent which has wrought untold ill to the cities of this State."

Just Consider What Might Happen!

Did you ever think of the jeopardy in which your business might be placed should one of your trusted employees turn defaulter? Have you made adequate provision against the loss and inconvenience that would be occasioned by such a defalcation?

Of course, you will say that your employees are strictly honest and trustworthy, and in all likelihood they are, but every employer believes that of his employees—yet this Company alone deals with an average of eight defaulters daily!

Don't take such a chance. Bond your employees who handle your money, but bond them in the Company which for 31 years has demonstrated its ability and its willingness to meet just claims promptly—

American Surety Company of New York

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HOME OFFICE:
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Branches and Agencies Everywhere.
F. W. LAFRENTZ, President.

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The Straws

THERE is a Knox Straw for every occasion. For the business man in town or for the country—for the week-end party, golf, automobiling or tennis.

Dictating the style in each is a Knox prerogative.

Straws—typically and solely Knox.

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HEALTH *IS* WORTH TRYING FOR

LAXATIVES and cathartics are merely an expedient in dealing with constipation. They give only temporary relief and their after-effects often intensify the very condition they were supposed to remedy.

Nujol, used in conjunction with a return to regular habits of eating and exercise, tends to bring *lasting* relief. It facilitates *normal* movements and restores the bowels to natural action, thus removing the *cause* of constipation.

Nujol
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
A PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL

Standard Oil Company
(New Jersey)
Bayonne New Jersey

Write for booklet, "The Rational Treatment of Constipation." Ask for Nujol at your druggist's, or send 75 cents in stamps for a trial pint bottle. Address Dept. E.

1916 Hupmobile $115 Lower in Price $200 Greater in Value

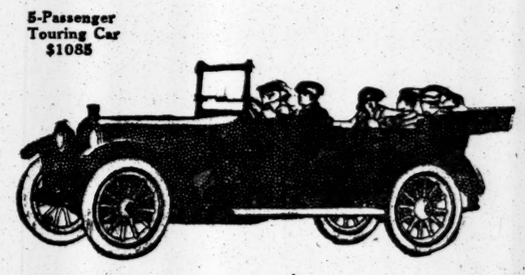
These two facts about the 1916 Hupmobile make this the most important announcement this company has ever made

The 1916 Hupmobile is priced at $1085—$115 less than our 1915 model.

Yet we have gone to greater lengths than ever before to maintain the Hupmobile reputation for quality. The new Hupmobile has twenty per cent. more power, giving a quicker pickup, an even stronger pull on hills and in sand, and slower running on high speed. Note these mechanical features. Tungsten steel valves, disc clutch with 17 hardened steel plates, bronze-shell motor bearings, spiral bevel gears in rear axle, nickel steel axle shafts, vanadium steel mainleaf in springs, tubular propeller shaft. Compare these features with any car on the market.

The 1916 Hupmobile maintains the reputation of earlier Hupmobiles for economy. It will probably reduce the Hupmobile repair cost record of less than ¼ cent per mile. Though twenty per cent. more powerful it is a fit companion for our earlier models in gasoline mileage, tire service, and oil consumption.

5-Passenger Touring Car $1085



We have been told countless times that the 1915 Hupmobile is the easiest riding car ever built. The 1916 Hupmobile is more comfortable. The upholstery is deeper. Genuine high grade hair and improved cushion construction give the comfort of an old shoe. Springs are even more flexible and easy riding. Tires are large in proportion to weight. The 119-inch wheelbase cradles you over bumps and smooths rough roads.

The upholstery is genuine high grade leather. The open bodies are lined, with no highly polished surface exposed to scratches or mars. Floor-boards and clear running boards are best linoleum. The tonneau is richly carpeted.

The 1916 Hupmobile has the famous Bijur system for electric starting and lighting. This equipment is used on some of the highest priced cars. Latest improved battery ignition—surest and simplest built—is used. In our own shops we build the genuine Golde one-man top and Collins quick-acting curtains. Five demountable rims, complete electric lighting equipment, latest and best speedometer, an exclusive design rain vision and ventilating windshield, Hupmobile patented tail light, genuine crown fenders, non-skid tires on the rear wheels, are regular equipment on the 1916 cars.

You get these many improvements at $1085 for the five-passenger touring car or roadster. Compared with our previous cars the 1916 model is not only a bigger value, but it is offered to you at reduction of $115.

These two results have been accomplished—first, by a fifty per cent. increase in production for 1916, which means better materials at lower cost and greatly reduced overhead cost per car; second, by an increase of factory facilities and improvement of factory methods—new machinery and new processes enable the company to build better at lower factory cost; third, we are confident that no car on the market is sold on a narrower margin of profit than the 1916 Hupmobile.

In considering this car, please remember that the Hupp Motor Company is one of the few manufacturers in the United States that have never built a poor car or had an off year. Wherever you go you will hear the Hupmobile spoken of as a car of most unusual value at its price. That is why "we believe the Hupmobile to be the best car of its class in the world." That creed of ours is fact to Hupmobile owners.

The reputation of quality in our cars is the biggest asset of our business. And we guard it most jealously.

So when we tell you the 1916 Hupmobiles are the best cars this company has ever built, and when its best cars are offered at a reduction in price, you may well take our word for it that you will make no mistake in selecting a Hupmobile.

But we don't ask you to accept our word alone.

Please let us show you in an actual merit test that the 1916 Hupmobile is just what we say—"truly the best car of its class in the world."

1916 HUPMOBILE PRICES

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Seven-passenger Touring Car, $1225
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BROOKLYN DROPS GAME TO CARDINALS — ATHLETICS — BOXING — TENNIS — ROWING

BROOKLYN EASY FOR CARDINALS

Rally in Seventh Inning Saves Ebbets Team from a Shutout.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—If it hadn't been for the megaphoned cabaret singers and the big brass band provided by President Britton to keep things stirring the crowd might have gone to sleep. As it was the spectators managed to keep awake and gaze on the Cardinals as they drubbed Brooklyn to the tune of 9 to 2 and made their berth in the first division sure. The playing field was heavy, a condition that was directly responsible for several St. Louis runs.

Pfeffer started out to pitch for Brooklyn and proved generous in assisting the Cardinals to reach first base without expending exertion in the nature of smashes on the nose of the ball. Eight passes were donated by him in the short space of six and one-third innings. Several of them helped the Cardinals get runs.

Cadore relieved Pfeffer and pitched better ball, although it was not of the Walter Johnson brand. He, too, was rather liberal in the way of granting passes.

Brooklyn made its only scores in the seventh. Getz, the first man up, got a single. Then Cadore made a nice little bunt to Robinson, who fell all over himself on the slippery field in attempting to grab it. Cadore was safe at first. O'Mara singled, Myers flew out to right field, and Daubert was given a pass, which allowed Getz to walk home. Cadore came home on Cutshaw's fly to centre field.

Robinson was shaky at times, but managed to keep his hits and passes well scattered. Hyatt and Snyder, with triples with men on bases, and Dolan, with a double, made the big hits of the day. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss.	2	0	1	4	0
Beso'r, lf.	3	1	1	4	0
Miller, 2b.	3	1	2	1	5
Wils'n, cf.	3	0	1	4	0
Dolan, rf.	3	2	1	2	0
Hyatt, lb.	3	1	1	9	0
Betz'l, 3b.	4	0	0	3	1
Snyder, c.	4	0	2	2	0
Rob's'n, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total..	29	9	7	27	13

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	5	0	2	3	1
Meye's, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Da'b't, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0
Cut'w, 2b.	2	0	2	0	4
Z Wh't, lf.	2	0	0	3	0
Hum'l, lf.	1	0	0	2	0
M'C'ty, c.	3	0	0	4	2
M Wh't, cl	0	0	0	1	0
Z'm'n, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Getz, 3b.	4	1	1	0	3
Pfef'r, p.	2	0	1	0	1
Cadore, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Schultz	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.	33	2	8	24	11

*Batted for Cadore in ninth inning.

Errors—O'Mara, Cutshaw, Getz, Pfeffer, Butler, Miller.

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	x	—9
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Three-base hits — Snyder, Hyatt. Stolen base—Miller. Sacrifice hits—Meyers, Bescher, Betzel, Cutshaw. Double play — Robinson, Miller, and Hyatt. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Brooklyn, 8. Bases on balls—Off Robinson, 3; off Pfeffer, 8; off Cadore, 3. Hits—Off Pfeffer, 7 in 5 1-3 innings; off Cadore, none in 2 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, (Wilson.) Balk—Cadore. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 1; by Cadore, 1; by Robinson, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Byron.

Eight Players Sent to Clubhouse.

Chicago, June 13.—Chicago defeated Boston, 6 to 4, in the first game of the series here today. The World's Champions hit Vaughn hard in the opening inning, scoring four runs. The locals tied it up in their half, when they bunched four hits, which included doubles by Knisely and Zimmerman and a home run by Williams. Knisely's double and two sacrifices put Chicago in the lead in the third. Lavender replaced Vaughn and held the visitors to three scattered hits. The extra players on the Boston bench had a verbal duel with Umpire Quigley and eight of them were sent to the clubhouse. These included Captain Evers, Ragan, Whaling, Tyler, Moran, Egan, Cather and Hughes. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Fisher, ss.	3	0	0	4	1
Knisely, lf.	3	2	2	1	0
Zim'n, 2b.	3	1	2	3	4
Saier, 1b.	3	0	1	8	0
W'ms, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Archer, c.	4	1	3	8	2
Pheln, 3b.	4	0	2	2	4
V'ghn, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Lav'd'r, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total..	31	6	12	27	11

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cather, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
G'b'l'f, rf.	4	0	0	2	1
O'Br'ck, 2b.	4	1	0	2	4
James, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Egan, rf.	2	1	1	1	0
Con'ly, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Smith, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0
Schm't, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0
Magee, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
M'ville, ss.	4	0	2	4	3
Gowdy, c.	4	0	0	2	0
Rud'ph, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Hess, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Total..	34	4	8	24	11

Error—Saier.

Chicago	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	. .	—6
Boston	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4	

Two-base hits—Schmidt, Knisely, (2,) Zimmerman. Home run—Williams. Stolen bases—Rudolph, Magee. Earned runs—Chicago, 6; Boston, 4. Sacrifice hits—Zimmerman, Saier, Fisher. Double plays—Maranville, Fitzpatrick, and Schmidt; Gilbert and Schmidt. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 1; off Lavender, 4; off Hess, 1. Hits—Off Vaughn, 5 in 1 inning; of Lavender, 3 in 8 innings; off Rudolph, 8 in 3 1-3 innings; off Hess, 4 in 4 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Lavender, 7; by Rudolph, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—Two hours.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence...	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	—4	7	0
Jersey City..	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	7	0

Batteries—Cooper and Casey; Sherman, Verbout, and Yelle.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence...	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	—6	13	2
Jersey City...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3	5	2

Batteries—Comstock and Haley; Bruck, Verbout, Yelle, and Reynolds.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—4	4	0
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3	4	1

Batteries—Russell and Schaufele; Goodbread, Lee, and Heckinger.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	—	5	6	3	
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	—12	12	2		

(Called end of seventh inning—darkness.)

Batteries—Meadows, Sterzer, and Krichell; Chabek, Schacht, Snow, and Heckinger.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	—9	13	3
Montreal....	1	4	0	2	3	2	0	0	x	—17	18	3

Batteries—Luque, Cook, Cocreham, and Kelly; Miller and Madden.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	—6	13	0
Montreal.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4	9	2

Batteries—Luque and Kelly; Richter and Bowley.

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 5; Wilkes-Barre, 1.
At Troy—Binghamton, 6; Troy, 4.

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 2; St. Paul, 1.
At Cleveland—Kansas City, 3; Cleveland, 2; Kansas City, 8; Cleveland, 5.
At Columbus—Columbus, 4; Minneapolis, 2.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 4; Milwaukee, 1.

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Mobile, 3; Birmingham, 0.
At Nashville—Nashville, 5; Chattanooga, 1.
At Little Rock—Little Rock and Memphis; rain.
At New Orleans—New Orleans and Atlanta; rain.

Detroit Lands Cornell Pitcher.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 13.—Stephen J. Regan, crack pitcher on the Cornell baseball team for two years, has signed a contract to play with the Detroit American League team and will report to Manager Jennings on July 4. Regan at present is studying for the State examinations in veterinary surgery which will be held late this month. When they are finished he will prepare to join the Detroit team. Regan is one of the best pitchers to wear the Cornell uniform. His most successful season was a year ago, when he beat almost all of the big Eastern teams. This year he was slow to get into shape and pitched in fewer games.

Murphy to Lead Holy Cross.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 13.—The election of Joseph E. Murphy of Poston as Captain of next year's Holy Cross baseball nine was announced today. Murphy has played behind the bat and is a fielder.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1:45 P. M. New York Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati, 2; New York, 0.
(Called third inning; rain.)
St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 6; Boston, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 5; Buffalo, 0.
Buffalo, 4; Newark, 3.
Kansas City, 6; Chicago, 4.
Kansas City, 5; Chicago, 3.
St. Louis, 6; Pittsburgh, 5.
St. Louis 2; Pittsburgh, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 4; Jersey City, 1.
Providence, 5; Jersey City, 3.
Richmond, 4; Newark 3.
Newark, 12; Richmond, 5.
(Called seventh inning.)
Montreal, 17; Toronto, 9.
Toronto, 6; Montreal, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	31	19	.620
Detroit	31	21	.596
Boston	24	18	.571
Washington	22	21	.512
New York	22	23	.489
Cleveland	20	26	.435
St. Louis	19	29	.396
Philadelphia	18	30	.375

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	26	20	.565
Chicago	26	20	.565
St. Louis	26	25	.510
Boston	23	23	.500
Brooklyn	23	24	.489
Pittsburgh	22	23	.489
Cincinnati	19	24	.442
New York	18	24	.429

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Kansas City	32	20	.615
Brooklyn	27	23	.540
Pittsburgh	26	23	.532
Newark	26	23	.531
St. Louis	25	21	.543
Chicago	25	26	.490
Baltimore	19	29	.396
Buffalo	19	34	.358

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	21	13	.618
Providence	22	16	.579
Richmond	20	19	.513
Montreal	21	20	.512
Rochester	19	19	.500
Toronto	19	21	.475
Newark	16	20	.444
Jersey City	14	24	.368

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York (Two games).
(First game 1:45 P. M.)
Chicago at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Providence.
Richmond at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Montreal.
Rochester at Toronto.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark and Buffalo Divide Honors in Double-Header at Harrison Park.

NEWARK, June 13.—The Newark and Buffalo Federal League clubs divided a double-header at Harrison before a good-sized crowd this afternoon, Newark taking the first game by a score of 5 to 0, while the second game was won by Buffalo by a score of 4 to 3. Bill Phillips's boys had an easy time in the first game, Moseley pitching a fine game, holding Buffalo to five scattered hits. Russell Ford, the former Yankee star, started the game for Buffalo, but he was hit hard, and was relieved by Hugh Bedient. Newark started a batting rally off Bedient in the eighth inning which netted them three runs before it was stopped.

The second game was featured by an exciting ninth inning, in which both teams took a hand at breaking up the game. Newark was shut out up to the ninth, when they went at Frank Allen hammer and tongs, gathering three runs. They were unable to overcome Buffalo's lead, however. The scores:

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	1
Newark	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	..	—5	10	1

Batteries—Ford, Bedient and Blair; Moseley and Rariden.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	—4	8	2
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3	4	4

Batteries—Schulz and Allen; Kaiserling, Braddom and Rariden.

Double Victory for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—St. Louis nosed out a double victory from Pittsburgh here today, winning the double header, 6 to 5 and 2 to 1. The visitors tied the first game in the ninth, but in the following inning three close singles and a base on balls enabled Miller to score the winning run for St. Louis. Scores:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh ..	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	—5	9	2
St. Louis...	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	—6	9	2

Batteries—Knetzer, Allen and O'Connor, Berry, Groom, Davenport, Crandall and Hartley.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	6	0
St. Louis.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	..	—2	6	1

Batteries—Hearne, Rogge and Berry; Crandall and Hartley.

Kanfeds and Chifeds Break Even.

KANSAS CITY, June 13.—Kansas City and Chicago divided a double-header today, the locals taking the first, 6 to 4, and Chicago the second, 3 to 2. The second was a tenth-inning battle between McConnell and Henning. Scores:

											R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4	14	2	
Kansas City..	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	x	—6	11	0	

Batteries—Black, M. Brown, and Fischer; Main, Johnson, Cullop, Packard, and D. Brown.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Chicago ...	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—	3	10	2
K'nsas City	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—	2	5	1

Batteries—McConnell and Wilson; Henning and Easterly.

Fordham's Captain Breaks Leg.

Harry Kane of Mamaroneck, N. Y., Captain of the Fordham University baseball team which has just completed a successful season, broke his right leg on Saturday, while playing with the Degnon Contracting Company nine on Long Island. Kane graduates from Fordham today, and the injury will keep him away from the exercises. This is the second time and in the same part of the leg that Kane has received a break. Last year while playing against Wesleyan he broke his right leg sliding into a base.

Baseball Teams Tied for Title.

Borough Park and Ninety-second Street teams are tied for first place in the baseball league connected with the Young Men's Hebrew Association. The final game of the season, and the contest which will settle the championship, will be played next Sunday.

Two league games were played yesterday. At Borough Park, the home team defeated Mount Vernon, score 5 to 4, and Ninety-second Street Branch obtained an easy victory over the Bronx nine, the score being 22 to 5.

MANY ATHLETES FOR PANAMA FAIR GAMES

All Sections of the A. A. U. Will Be Represented at San Francisco in August.

Every section of the country will be represented by its leading athletes in the national championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco on Aug. 6 and 7. This became certain yesterday when William F. Humphrey, Chairman of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Athletic Directing Committee, conferred with the National Championship Committee of the A. A. U. at the New York Athletic Club. Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer; Alfred J Lill, Jr., President; George W. Pawling of the Middle Atlantic Association, and Justice Bartow S. Weeks were present at the meeting, which was resumed last night after a four hours' session in the afternoon.

Efforts will be made to take care of every athlete of prominence entitled to a trip to the Coast, even in the event of an athlete failing to win in either the Eastern tryouts at Cambridge, Mass., on June 26, or in the Central trials in Chicago on July 17. Chairman Rubien of the National Championship Committee stated after the meeting that the size of the team from the East will depend upon the amount of money cleared on the Boston trials. Every winner in these games is certain of receiving at least $150 of his expenses, and the victors at Chicago will get $100.

According to Mr. Humphrey, he has been assured that twenty men from the East, twenty from the central district, and ten from the South, in addition to the men from the West and Middle West, will take part in the junior and senior championships.

New York will also have its best swimmers in the aquatic events, which will be held from July 19 to 24. The committee decided to send Bud Goodwin, A. E. Downes, Herbert Vollmer, Joe Wheatley, and Arthur McAleenan, and from the Central Association will go Hebner, McGillivrey, McDermott, and Raithel, a quartet of the best swimmers in the world. The championship diving contest, which was scheduled for Sunday, July 18, has been postponed, and in its place will be substituted an exhibition event. The A. A. U. would not sanction the holding of a tituiar contest on the Sabbath, regardless of the fact that San Franciscans are very enthusiastic over the water sports and the event would prove a big attraction.

The Marathon run will be contested as scheduled, according to Mr. Humphrey, and at least four men from the East will be contestants. Charles Pores of the Millrose A. A. won the trip when he triumphed in the Brooklyn to Sea Gate race; Ed Fabre, the Montreal Frenchman, earned the journey by winning the Boston Marathon; the New York A. C. probably will send Hughey Honohan, who finished second to Pores, and the Irish-American A. C. contemplates sending Frank Zuna.

There will be no Eastern colleges in the rowing races on the Coast, not because of the expense, Mr. Humphrey said yesterday, but because of their refusal to complete arrangements with the Exposition authorities.

There will be three more big boxing contests in connection with the fair, and a number of Eastern boxers will be brought West again at the expense of the Exposition. The Westerners were very much impressed with the showing of young Matty Herbert of the Union Settlement A. C., this city, and are anxious to see him again. Ratner, who won in the last tournament, has since turned professional and will not be asked to compete.

ST. LOUIS LOOMS UP NOW.

Team Has Crowded Its Way to Third Place—Senators Forging Ahead.

Just at present St. Louis seems to be furnishing the surprise in baseball. While attention has been focused on the race among the leaders in the National League, the St. Louis team has been gradually forging to the front, and now it has assumed a place in the first division. It has deposed Brooklyn and Boston from third position. The Cardinals have been forging along ever since their Eastern invasion, when they made the best showing of any of the Western teams. Philadelphia and Chicago are now tied for first position, but their hold is not by any means certain.

The Giants continue to hold the cellar position, and apparently it is all traceable to the weakness of the pitchers. There seems to be an impression gaining ground that Manager Chance's ability of Wilbert Robinson to round the men into form. Every one, from Tesreau down, appears to need coaching such as Robinson was particularly able to give. There is room for encouragement in the victory which was gained by Marquard after his series of disasters, but there is reason to believe that he might be more valuable to the team acting in Robbie's old capacity than in retaining his position on the mound. The Giants are hitting the ball successfully, better than at any time this season, and a strengthening of the pitching would work wonders toward pulling it out of last place.

If the Yankees could find a few more Caldwells they might stop their backsliding tendencies. Just at present heavy work with the willow is needed by the team more than any other asset. The record the last seven days hasn't been quite so bad as for several weeks before, but still it shows a majority on the losing side, and this on the home grounds does not appear to hold much of encouragement. At any rate, the team has done a lot better than since the first few games of the Western trip.

Brooklyn has again dropped into the second division. The team has had a bad week, and the best pitchers, who were counted upon to stave off disaster, have been treated to defeat. The next few days will tax the team to the utmost. It lines up against St. Louis, and then goes on to Chicago.

STRONG CUBAN TEAM.

Havana Reds Arrive Here With Enviable Record of Victories.

The Havana Reds, one of the best Cuban baseball teams that has invaded this country in some years, is arousing considerable interest in local baseball circles. The team first came to this country in the Spring, and since then has been making a remarkable record. Under the management of Joe Massaguer, Jr., a well-known baseball writer for El Mundo of Havana, it have defeated some of the best teams in the country, and is now in this city to play a series of games with the strongest of the local teams. The first of these with the Cypress Hills team showed a continuation or the skillful play which had marked the record of the team on its way up from the South.

The team played two remarkable games against Pat Moran's Phillies when the latter were on the Southern training trip. In one it scored a victory over the Quaker City men by a score of 3 to 2, and Rixey proved ineffective in stopping the Cuban batsmen. Gonzalez opposed him and pitched excellent ball. In another game Ferrandez held the Quaker regulars to a paltry two hits. The Cubans also boast another pitcher, Valdes-Perez, a youngster, who is making quite a name for himself. In the South the Cubans won victories over Southern and South Atlantic League teams and played havoc with the college men. On three successive days they scored shutouts over collegians, and in one game against Piedmont Institute Valdes-Perez struck out fourteen men.

Giants and Yankees to Play.

The Giants and the Yankees have consented to play a benefit game at the Polo Grounds on Sunday, July 4, and the proceeds will be given to a fund for the poor of New York City. A similar benefit game was played by the same teams at the Polo Grounds in 1912 for the Titanic sufferers. The baseball game will be preceded by a band concert by Nathan Franko's Band. There will also be other special entertainment features. Both Managers McGraw and Donovan have decided to use their regular line-ups and the game will be of much interest to local fans.

GOOD CARD IN HARLEM.

Rivers and White to Box Clever Men at American S. C.

The American Sporting Club, with its headquarters at Sulzer's Casino in Harlem, offers an unusually strong program of fistic events for tomorrow night. Two ten-round bouts, making one of the strongest cards of the season, are scheduled. The principals who will participate in this double event are well known in boxing circles. Mexican Joe Rivers, the Los Angeles lightweight, who made a hit here on his last visit against Leach Cross, will oppose Johnny Harvey, the rugged Harlem lightweight, who gained the distinction of being the only boxer to stop Matty Baldwin.

Charlie White, probably the foremost American lightweight contender for the lightweight championship of the world, will take on Young Brown, the rugged lightweight of the east side. The two ten round bouts should be well contested as the four contestants are apparently evenly matched in the matter of weight. Rivers is the only one of the four that came close to being the champion of the world. This happened when Rivers fought Wolgast on the Coast, and the bout ended in a mix-up with the referee pointing to Wolgast instead of Rivers.

Another new face will be seen at the St. Nicholas A. C. Wednesday night, when Milburn Saylor of Indianapolis makes his initial bow before a New York public, boxing Benny Leonard in the main event. Saylor is one of the sensational heavy hitters in the lightweight division, recently returning from a campaign in Australia where he stopped five men and wound up with a twenty-round decision over Joe Shugrue. Saylor will arrive here today and will finish up his work at Grupp's gymnasium. Saylor intends to stay in the East with the intention of getting a return match with Freddie Welsh. A heavyweight contest between Jack Hemple and Jim Johnston of Centralia, Wash., will be the ten-round semi-final.

Pinkey Burns of the east side, will make his debut at the Broadway Sporting Club this afternoon, in a special bout with Willie Aste of the west side.

The Olympic Club of Harlem will stage three good ten-round bouts tonight. In the first bout Banty Sharp the Western lightweight, will face Johnny Kelly, the hard hitting Harlem lightweight. Sharp has won many friends in this city by defeating Johnny Martin, Willie Schaffer, and Jimmy Duffey, and knocking out Benny McFadden. In the second contest Battling Henry and Young Diggins will show their wares. In the main event Eddie Kelly of Harlem will box Farmer Sullivan the Greenwich Village lightweight.

At Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, on Friday night, Leach Cross and Johnny Dundee will put forth their best efforts to win. The men have agreed to weigh in at 135 pounds, which will give Cross a decided advantage, but Dundee's speed and aggressiveness is considered to be the latter's best asset. Marty Cross and Young Wolgast, Young O'Leary and Young Ketchell will box in the other ten-round bouts.

Three ten-round bouts have been scheduled for the Broadway Sporting Club tomorrow night. Eddie O'Keefe, the clever hard hitting Philadelphia featherweight who has boxed Johnny Kilbane on three occasions, will tackle Marty Allen of East New York; Jimmy Flynn of Long Island City and Paul Doyle of the east side will exchange punches in the semi-windup.

The Sharkey Athletic Club will stage five ten-round bouts Thursday night. In the feature event Young Monday, the east side bantamweight, will box Johnny Russell, the hard-hitting Yorkville bantamweight. In the second ten-round bout Frankie Madden will oppose Joe Thiel of Brooklyn. In the third ten Johnny Martin will face Sailor Hoffman, and in the fourth ten, Young Henny and Philly Franchini will clash.

COSTELLO WINS LONG RUN.

Liberal Handicap Aids Bronx Athlete in Hungarian-American A. C. Games

While many of the star athletes were missing from the competition, several good races were witnessed yesterday in the first track games of the Hungarian-American A. C. at Juniper Park, Maspeth, L. I. John Costello, the Bronx Church House distance runner, with the liberal handicap of 110 yards, easily won the three-mile run which featured the sports. He ran away from J. D. Bell of the Brooklyn Evening High School, who had 130 yards allowance, and triumphed by about 40 yards. Bell had to travel fast to take second position from A. W. Feher, the Hungarian-American athlete.

Charles A. Walsha of the Knights of St. Antony captured the premier laurels in the 1,000-yard handicap in a stirring finish with John F. Doolan of the Jersey Harriers and John Canning, unattached. Fifteen yards from the tape Canning was in front. First he was passed by Doolan, who had fifteen yards' start, and then Walsha, who had only five yards' handicap, passed both runners. Not more than a foot separated the first three. Walsha's time was 2:27 4-5.

The 100-yard sprint saw two colored boys, O. Adamson and H. E. Foster of the Salem Crescent A. C., in the van. Adamson, the winner, was timed at 0:09 4-5 from the half-yard mark, but this sensational performance for him was explained by the steep down grade of the cinder path.

William MacFadden, unattached, with fifty seconds' leeway on the scratch man, was the medal winner in the one-mile walk, with C. F. Leavey, unattached, second, and William Plant of the Long Island A. C. third. The former had 45 seconds' allowance, and Plant was 17 seconds ahead of Eddie Renz, the Mohawk A. C. champion, who finished in the rear of the field.

J. Meagher of Manual Training High School, with 7 yards, ran a good race in the 300-yard handicap in 0:33 1-5, beating H. L. Buhler Bronx Church House, 3 yards, and Robert Schulte, unattached, 2½ yards.

Take Thirty-five-Mile Tramp.

The members of the Walkers' Club of America took a thirty-five mile tramp yesterday. The men started from Van Cortlandt Park and went by way of Broadway to Yonkers, and by the Alpine ferry to Alpine, then through Closter, Palisades, Tappan, Sparkill, Piermont, and Grand View to Nyack. On the return route they crossed over to Tarrytown and came down Broadway, through Dobbs Ferry, and Hastings to Yonkers and on to Van Cortlandt Park. The men who took part in the walk were Hocking, Hefferman, Liebman, Friedman, Cross, Schmidt, P. Anthony, Cheshire, Gross, Bernstein, and Salinger. The walk next Sunday will start from Columbus Circle.

Walkers in Coney Island Jaunt.

The American Walkers' Association, one of the recently organized clubs held its walk yesterday morning, the men going from the New York City Hall to Coney Island. Among those who took part in the event were S. Brodsky, L. Lackemacker, O. W. Cisney, P. Gardner, D. Goldberger, F. Heath, G. H. Schwartz, Leibowitz, J. Daniels, F. Gage, and J. Goldstone. The men will walk over the same route next week.

Paterson Elks Win Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., June 13.—The baseball team representing the Paterson Elks secured a firmer grip on first place in the Elks Interstate League today when they defeated the lodgemen from Queensboro, L. I., by a score of 11 to 2.

Jamaica Entries for Today.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions; five furlongs. Good Counsel, 107 pounds; Damrosch and Tea Caddy, 112 each; Kilmer, 107; Sand Pocket, 104; Prince of Como, 112; Manhasset and Edith Baumann, 104 each; Socony, 112.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; mile and an eighth. Hermis, Jr., 98 pounds; Coin, 94; Monmouth, 99; Battery and El Blod, 104 each; Easter Star, 94.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; Ohio Handicap; mile and a sixteenth. Pandean, 111 pounds; Double Eagle, 104; Top Hat and Norse King, 102 each; Charter Maid, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; the Greenfield; selling; five and a half furlongs. Regina, 94 pounds; Short Ballot, 100; Sun God, 95; Fernrock, 107; Plumose, 97; Success, 100; Variety, 109.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; mile and an eighth. Dalngerfield, 99 pounds; O'Sullivan, 110; Ray o' Light, 107; Ben Quince, 99; Sepulveda, 102; Marshon, 104.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Duke of Dunkar, Primary, and Woodfair, 100 pounds each; Cy Merrick, 118; Valentine, 116; Nephthys, 107; Vitir and Uncle Bill, 109 each; Northlight, 111; Hyria and Vaza, 107 each.

POOR CIRCLE LOSES RECORD FOR RYAN

Irish-American Athlete Makes Long Hammer Throw, but Fouls at Celtic Park Games.

Pat McDonald, Pat Ryan and John J. Eller were the only scratch men to come through in the joint games of the Irish-American A. C. and United Affiliated Building Trades at Celtic Park yesterday, which were attended by 5,000 persons.

Failure of the club to provide a stable circle for the hammer throw cost Ryan a new world's record with the sixteen-pound hammer, for on his last effort he got the brass shell out the remarkable distance of 151 feet 4½ inches, but fouled by half an inch. Ryan would not have gone outside the seven-foot limit if the customary circle had been set up, but the Irish giant is in such splendid condition now that he may get the record he has been longing for in the senior championships next week. Ryan won the hammer throw with plenty to spare, his throw being 187 feet 4 inches. McDonald triumphed in the shot put, and Eller, as usual, was best in the 220-yard low hurdles.

The games hardly furnished a line on the senior "Mets" because of the fact that in most all the events handicap men proved best. Abel Kiviat and Mike Devanney, two of the country's leading milers, both were compelled to bow to William F. Gordon of the New York A. C., junior national mile champion, in the three-quarter mile handicap.

Once more the imposts Hannes Kolehmainen, the great Finnish runner had to face in the three-mile handicap, killed his chances of winning. The event went to Frank Masterson of the New York A. C., who had from start to finish with the aid of the limit handicap of 200 yards. Kolehmainen finished about 140 yards back of the victor, in fifth position.

Joseph Bromilow, the Irish-American A. C.'s dean of competing track athletes, had the satisfaction of winning one more first prize before "Father Time" compels him to retire, by pacing the field in the 600-yard handicap with a mark of seventeen yards. Bromilow probably surprised himself by the easy manner in which he ran away from A. K. Smith of the Salem Crescent A. C., who had thirty-five yards' start, to win in 1:14.

Jack Eller had to be at his best to score over Walter Bursch of the New York A. C. in the hurdle competition. Inches only separated the two as they crossed the finish line. Bursch had five yards' start on Eller, but the latter made this up in the early running. Eller's time was 0:16 3-5.

In a scratch javelin-throwing contest, Lester J. Harper of the Irish-American A. C. made the good throw of 169 feet 7 inches, defeating, among others, the national champion, G. A. Bronder, Jr., who also wears the Winged Fist. Mike Flynn of the Long Island City club was the victor in the running hop, step and

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1915.

A CHANCE FOR MEXICAN PEACE.

Even if the encouragement is to be but momentary, it is worth while to note that the gleam of a silver lining in the Mexican cloud has been discovered. The latest proclamation of VENUSTIANO CARRANZA to the Mexican people conveys a promise of substantial reforms which, if carried out, should tend to establish a stable Government. It is altogether likely that CARRANZA, even with the aid of VILLA, whose willingness to co-operate with his former chief has been reiterated so strongly, might not be able to put quickly in operation his program of principles. But it is gratifying to learn that he has the will to do so much for his country. If CARRANZA really inclines to a policy of general amnesty there is no good reason why he should refuse to meet VILLA on even terms. It is now clear that the recent defeat of VILLA and ANGELES at Leon was no such hopeless rout as had been reported. They still have the semblance of an army and are almost ready for more fighting. In his new mood CARRANZA may well prefer negotiations looking to peace and harmony to renewing the warfare.

It is, indeed, a new and strange mood for the hitherto obstinate First Chief of the Constitutionalists which is revealed in his proclamation and the advance summary of his reply to President WILSON which has been cabled from Vera Cruz. A plan which includes protection of all existing legal rights, indemnity for all losses caused by the revolution, equal taxation for all property, and a firm stand against both confiscation and special privileges, is most attractive and, if it could be intelligently carried out, ought to go far toward the solution of Mexico's problems. VILLA's reply to President WILSON, according to an El Paso dispatch, expresses his willingness to invite a new union of all Mexicans and favors agrarian reform and the extension of education among the poor. There is no better solution of the agrarian problem than equal taxation of all property. Whether or not that would put lands in possession of the poorer classes remains to be seen. They might be helped to buy lands, though they might not care to hold them. But it would assuredly lead to a distribution of thousands of acres now useless in such a way as to benefit the State. CARRANZA promises an extension of the school system. So that honors are at present easy between him and VILLA.

We are almost persuaded to believe that CARRANZA has been misrepresented from time to time by his agents in his country. They have published and circulated a proposed plan of reorganization which included general confiscation and the reformation of society on a purely socialistic plan. CARRANZA's proclamation insists that there will be no confiscation in his settlement of the agrarian problem. Moreover, he promises to arrange for a general election as quickly as possible, and to retire to private life when a new President is elected. This is, of course, the usual promise of Mexican dictators, but it is in accord with VILLA's cherished idea that CARRANZA should not seize the Presidency for himself. Washington reads the signs hopefully. It is certain that after months of discouragement there is a better outlook for the restoration of law and order in Mexico. It is obvious, too, that the Mexican leaders are disposed to listen to President WILSON's good advice.

GOVERNMENT DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

The Government's brief in the 5 per cent. rebate case was summarized in the Saturday newspapers. Solicitor General DAVIS argues that the statutory discrimination in favor of imports in American vessels is void, because it conflicts with treaties between the United States and a baker's dozen of foreign countries. If the treaties are followed practically all commercial countries except France and Russia must be treated on an equality with the United States respecting shipping, and that plainly annuls the discrimination in favor of the United States. If the statute is followed the discrimination is accomplished at the cost of offending all the leading commercial nations of the world. According to the Solicitor General's argument the treaties should prevail, and the Treasury, therefore, would be compelled to refund some twenty millions of dollars which have been collected under a statute which the Court of Customs Appeals has decided to be valid.

Thus the conflict between the departments of Government is as complete as between the law and the treaties. It would be difficult to imagine a better example of legislation not comprehended by those who enacted it, and incomprehensible by those compelled to enforce it after enactment. The law was passed upon the false pretenses that it would not take a dollar out of the Treasury, and yet would give millions to American shipping. The result is that twenty millions have been collected from American shipping, and yet the Treasury is in danger of being compelled to refund more cash than it has in its till. It is a demonstration that if those discriminating taxes had been left with American shipmasters it would have cost the Treasury the amount of the refund. Tax exemptions are real money, although legislators do not think so.

GOLDWATER VS. BARLEYCORN.

Health Commissioner GOLDWATER has read, we suppose, the bitterly humorous words of LLOYD GEORGE after his encounter with the drink devil in Britain, that "every Gov- "ernment that has ever touched al- "cohol has burned its fingers in the "lurid flame." Dr. GOLDWATER is not daunted. He finds it a big job. It will be the first fight ever waged by health officials against John Barleycorn. He announces it to be the set purpose of the New York Health Department to rid the city of the curse of drink.

Admittedly, there is too much liquor drunk in New York City. Whether a little alcohol is a poison does not interest the Health Commissioner. Enough is used by many people to poison them; therefore it becomes a matter with which the Health Department, clothed with almost autocratic powers in questions of health, is bound to deal. A protoplasmic poison, lessening vital resistance, hindering the progress of the community, fostering poverty and the diseases springing from poverty, calls for vigorous attention.

Even if prosecuted vigorously the war of health against alcohol will resemble the trench operations in France. The Health Commissioner admits that it will take many years. He will begin it—that is all. But he will begin by enlisting thousands of willing crusaders, and he will not hesitate to adopt the methods of BILLY SUNDAY. Drink will be called "booze," the booze of rich men in the homes and clubs, as well as of poor men in more wretched quarters, and the slogan for rich and poor will be "Get on the water wagon." A critic points out that the machinery of the Health Department is ill adapted for the regulation of the liquor traffic. But there is nothing to hinder an educational campaign.

Dr. GOLDWATER is scientifically trained. He well knows that in the majority of cases excessive liquor drinking is but the symptom of underlying nervous disorders not caused by drink. It is then the effort of the natural man to pull himself out of fits of physical and moral depression. The problem is not a simple one in any of its manifold phases. If Dr. GOLDWATER can popularize scientific enlightenment on the subject, warning and guiding those who seek the illusive stimulation of drink, and appealing more to their reason than to measures of coercion, his efforts will be fruitful, and will deserve applause.

RATE REGULATION MUST BE REASONABLE.

It is not only railway rates which must be reasonable. The regulation of rates itself must conform to the rule of reason, according to the decision of the New York Court of Appeals in the case of the Westchester commuters. The Public Service Commission ordered the increased rates of 1910 reduced to those of 1907, and the New York Central Railway appealed to the courts. The railway pleaded that it had shown reasonable cause for the advance, to wit, the betterment of the service and the increase of its costs, but that the Commission had refused to be convinced. The court prefers the case made for the railway. The fact that rates had been lower was no proof that the lower rates were reasonable, and the fact of the increase was no proof of the unreasonableness of the increase. The court thought that the comparison of rates was no conclusive argument regarding the reasonableness of either. Furthermore, the court thought the Commission wandered from its function of regulating rates and determining their reasonableness to the function, not its own, of imposing a rate policy on the company.

The Commission did not find that the increased rates were in themselves reasonable, or unreasonable, but substituted a long argument regarding the policy of the company in making the increase. That was the company's business, not the Commission's. The welfare of the company was a matter for the determination of its management, under the direction of the owners, and was no concern of the Commission, whose order therefore is annulled. The decision is not final regarding these Westchester rates. The commuters still may show that the rates are unreasonable, if they can. They will be helped in a new proceeding by the present state of the law that the roads must show the reasonableness of rates. The case is interesting not so much because of the local fares involved, but because of the grounds of the decision that regulation must be reasonable, and that the Commission must not undertake the management of the companies whose rates they regulate. Those are new notes in the regulation controversy, and it is time that they were struck. It is only a State decision, but it is by a court of high repute, and the basis of the decision will likely enough be influential in cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The case has exceptional interest because the Legislature passed a bill designed to reduce these rates while the case was pending. Governor GLYNN vetoed the law on the ground of the impropriety of the Legislature deliberately forestalling the action of the courts on a subject which the Legislature had committed to the authority of the Commission and the courts. Apart from the merits of the case, everybody except the commuters, who must pay the higher fares, and perhaps including some of them, must believe that the procedure of the court is preferable to that of the Legislature.

STREET CROSSING DANGERS.

Some persons on principle will cross a street at a point elsewhere than at the regular crossing. Their argument is that at the intermediate point in the block they need look but in two directions to avoid vehicles, while at the intersection of two streets, where most crossings are placed, they must look in four directions, dodging vehicles as they veer around a corner. The argument seems logical. But it is not borne out by experience.

Statistics published by the Committee on Street Safety in The Police Bulletin show that 40 per cent. of fatal street accidents, in cases where the cause is given, occur by reason of the victims crossing the streets not at regular crossings. It appears established, therefore, that the added care displayed by drivers when crossing intersecting streets, or rounding corners, conduces to safety. At other points pedestrians are in danger.

THE SPECTACLE IN ATLANTA.

Such a spectacle as that provided by some thousands of supposedly upright and generally law-abiding citizens in Atlanta last Saturday is fairly startling. The object of the mass meeting held in sight of the prison in which LEO M. FRANK is awaiting his fate was to influence the mind of Governor SLATON, who must decide within a few days whether FRANK shall be hanged or imprisoned for the remainder of his life. The people who met to listen to speakers who demanded the execution of FRANK and to cheer them doubtless believe he is guilty of the murder of MARY PHAGAN. But they have no clearer knowledge of the case than the many thousands who believe him innocent. Their proceedings indicate the extent to which the passions of so many of the Georgia people have been aroused. Their protest against the possible commutation of his sentence is unreasoning and, in the form it has taken, almost unprecedented. So are the pleas of delegates from various parts of the State for the hanging of FRANK. It is gratifying to reflect that such cruel public demonstrations are uncommon.

That so many of the Georgia people should persist in their belief in FRANK's guilt is not amazing and cannot be called discreditable. That they should resent the attempts of so many influential persons from other States to save his life is understandable. But those attempts were made in the clear conviction that he was denied a fair trial and that the evidence against him is utterly unconvincing. Many persons with sound reasoning powers have carefully studied the case and are convinced that FRANK is innocent. Many more, in Georgia and elsewhere, contend that his trial was unfair. Every legal process has been exercised to save him, to secure for him a fair trial, if not exoneration and freedom, without success. The fate of FRANK now rests on the decision of one man, Governor SLATON, and it seems that it would be common decency and humanity not to interfere violently with his grave deliberations.

The long address of ex-Governor BROWN to Governor SLATON, in strong protest against commutation of the sentence, bore no relation whatever to the only matters germane to the case at its present stage, the character of the evidence on which FRANK was convicted and the circumstances of the trial. It seems that the attitude of Solicitor DORSEY, also, is susceptible to criticism. Firmly convinced, as he has always seemed to be, of FRANK's guilt, he performed his duty as prosecutor in a masterly way. He has done all that he could reasonably be expected to do in the service of the State. When he pursues his victim, of whose absolute innocence many as able to judge, as clear-visioned and sound-minded as Mr. DORSEY are convinced, in the very shadow of the gallows, he justifies the suspicion that he feels a personal interest in the case, that he would consider a commutation of the sentence damaging to his reputation. Underlying the Frank case, indeed, there seems to be a widespread belief in Georgia that the honor of the State is at stake; that FRANK must die for that reason. But how could the honor of a great community be damaged by sparing the life of a man believed to be innocent of any crime, not only by all who have ever known him but by thousands of wholly unprejudiced strangers?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Really He Deserves Some Pity.

That Dr. BERNHARD DERNBURG, now departed from our unlamenting shores, should be remembered here chiefly, if not wholly, for the very worst of his several mistakes—what he said about the sinking of the Lusitania—is perhaps somewhat more natural than just. Compelled by his position to plead on the wrong side of a very bad case, he was precluded from expressing the feeling of horror which he presumably shared with other civilized people, and he had to endure judgment, not as counsel for his client, but as a human being. The situation was one to earn something of sympathy for an intelligent and well-intentioned man, but the circumstances were all against him. He didn't get the sympathy and he lapsed into becoming silence, thereafter judiciously preserved, no doubt because of realization that further speech from him would be quite useless.

A like ill-luck attended his sailing. It is hard to understand, unless his departure was accelerated by pressure exerted at Washington, how he found it compatible with his dignity as the Kaiser's more or less formally recognized agent to go home under what was, in effect, a safe conduct granted by the foe he has been trying with all his might to injure.

Though nominally bound direct from New York to Bergen, the port Dr. DERNBURG will first enter is Kirkwall, in the Orkneys, where, under an arrangement made some time ago between the British Government and the Scandinavian-American Line, all of that company's ships voluntarily put in and remain twenty-four hours for the examination of their passengers and cargo. For that day Dr. DERNBURG will be within reach of the British lion's paw—right under it, in fact. That he, though enjoying none of a diplomat's immunities, has been assured, as assured he must have been, of safety, must be rather humiliating. It is not pleasant to be the beneficiary of an enemy's disdainful courtesy, and that is what the unfortunate purveyor of German arguments must be.

Surely nothing could be better calculated to impress upon him—or upon his principal—the utter failure of his mission.

A Study in Practical Psychology.

Identical resolutions adopted last week at mass meetings held in a number of Georgia towns bring clearly out what must be the solution of a mystery often spoken of as insoluble—the mystery why, in a Southern State, not only was a reputable white man condemned to death on the testimony of an admittedly vicious negro, but there has been, also, a persistent refusal to give that white man the benefit of the many other circumstances of his trial that ordinarily would throw doubt on the justice of the verdict.

"We deplore," the resolutions all begin, "we deplore and desire to express in the strongest terms possible our unqualified condemnation of the interference in our local State Government of hired ex-Governors, preachers, thugs, short-haired women, and the Legislatures of other States."

These characterizations of the people all over the country, literally millions in number, who have interested themselves in the Frank case, are so ludicrously, because so obviously, inapplicable to more than, at most, a microscopic minority, that they must be taken for what a modern psychologist would call a "sublimation"—a means of concealing an unavowable emotion, not only from others, but from those who themselves feel it. What has fixed, and kept fixed, the determination of so many Georgians—though of nothing like all of them—to have FRANK hanged, is the fact that the first questionings of his guilt and the first denials that he had a fair trial came from outside the State.

Now, it is a curious fact that although the Southern people have always felt perfectly free to influence, to the extent of their often large ability, the course of events throughout the rest of the country, and are now, as ever, free with counsel and criticism for their neighbors, they have always resented with peculiar heat any outside comment on the conduct of what, forgetting the solidarity of the nation, they incorrectly call their own affairs. They do it in this instance, and though the Frank case, involving, as it does, high questions of justice and right, long since ceased to be of local importance only, the clamor for FRANK's death is based on the assumption that all who declare belief in his innocence are meddling with what does not concern them.

Hence the use of harsh names and hence the obstinate refusal to see, or to admit, the many reasons for doubting or denying his guilt.

Unpopular, But Not Undeserving.

Several of the New York papers, in recording the withdrawal from ANTHONY COMSTOCK of the title and salary that have long been his as Post Office Inspector, express a kind and amount of satisfaction which to THE TIMES seem to indicate inappreciation of the man's good qualities and of the vast amount of good work that he has accomplished.

Mr. COMSTOCK has more than once exercised his powers in a way to make the judicious grieve. He has a capacity, at times intensely irritating, for seeing vice where it does not exist, and occasionally he has done things which his best friends have found it difficult or impossible to defend. All these are charges on which he can fairly be convicted in the court of public opinion. After he has been condemned on every such count, however, the fact remains that to his zeal, industry, and courage New York City is very largely indebted.

He has made it in many ways a city more decent than it was when he undertook the much-needed work of purifying it, and more than one vicious trade that once flourished in open and flagrant defiance of the disgust and anger it earned has either been wholly suppressed by him or has been driven so far underground that its harmful effects are almost negligible. Like the rest of us, Mr. COMSTOCK has his faults, but they are the faults that inevitably and invariably go with his qualities, and upon them, probably, the efficiency of those qualities has depended.

He has made an enormous number of bitter enemies. Of a great majority of them the enmity is highly creditable to him, and the hatred of not a few others is due to misunderstanding of his purposes and methods. Mr. COMSTOCK is not unreasonable or undiscriminating. At least he is far from as unreasonable and as indiscriminating as his accusers say, and anybody who talks with him will soon learn that he, too, knows that a book or a picture is to be viewed, as to its "morality," not in the abstract and the absolute, but in relation to where it is and the use that is made of it.

In the minds of fair critics, the achievements of this vice hunter far outweigh his mistakes, and his retirement from any of his activities would be something of a public calamity, not a cause for exultation.

BENIGN BRITISH RULE.

Equality of All People in Colonies of the Crown.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit one who has been for many years engaged in British colonial administration work, to thank Poultney Bigelow for his illuminating article contributed to THE TIMES of this date in reply to the strictures of Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth, who is evidently supremely ignorant of the true history of Britain's colonial expansion. There is, I know, a general impression that most of her colonies have been acquired by more or less piratical methods, and that she has obstructed other nations from participating in the benefits arising out of her occupation of new territory. Your correspondent has dealt very fully with this phase of the question, and I am able to indorse from practical experience all that he says. Every foreigner, of whatever nationality, who settles in a British colony is placed on terms of equality with the British subjects in it, and what is more, in my own experience, is received in a friendly spirit, as a competitor in the commercial advantages of the country.

Let me give two instances of the attitude of foreigners settled in British Colonies. In the year 1869, negotiations were entered into between France and England for the cession to France of the British colony of the Gambia, at that time one of the subsidiary adjuncts of the extensive colony known as the "West African Settlements," and impinging upon the important French colony of Senegal. At that period the main trade of the colony was in the hands of French merchants, and when the question of separation came to be discussed, it was found that in addition to the natural objection of the British section to severance, there was also strong objection to the transfer on the part of the French interest. The colony is still in British hands, and has progressed materially since then, though the negotiations for transfer came to an end owing to the war between France and Germany in 1870.

My second instance refers to Lagos, with which colony I was also associated. In this colony there was a strong German element, and I gladly testify that there, as elsewhere, I found them admirable settlers, having amicable relations with the British and native trading community, thoroughly reliable and straightforward in business affairs, and loyal to their social environment. They will hardly feel grateful to the manipulators in the "Vaterland" who are responsible for the destruction of a very flourishing trade in the rich and important Government General, now known as "Nigeria," and of which a small alluvial island, barely four square miles in extent, known as Lagos, is the nucleus and headquarters.

EX PRO CONSUL.
Greenwich, Conn., June 10, 1915.

The Trials of a Housekeeper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have found it necessary today to complain to a well-known milk firm of the presence in one of its bottles of premium milk, prescribed for infants by specialists, of a strip of dirty paper with printing and lead pencil marks thereon—substances harmful, if not poisonous. I also had to notify a well-known baking firm of the presence in one of its products offered for consumption of a concealed hard substance which shattered a tooth, and to complain to a department store of an improper delivery of goods and an overcharge therefor, which seems to be as deliberate and culpable as it is amazing. Generally speaking, deliveries to my residence are so frequently and persistently wrong that I have despaired of making any purchases that I am not able to carry home.

A few days ago while I was in a poultry store a woman from New Jersey came in to demand a refund of two cents for a broken egg delivered the previous day. The two cents was paid, but the patron was treated with scant courtesy. That woman was a public benefactor. The public is victimized to the extent of thousands of dollars every day in just such ways. Isolated cases seem too trivial to warrant action, but supine indifference fosters these abuses, causes irritation and annoyance, and materially increases the cost of living.

I'm for some kind of a league for the protection of retail buyers to correct these abuses, and I'll contribute time, money, and legal services to it.

R. I. H.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 9, 1915.

Kinds of War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 10th inst., under "Topics of the Times," you refer to the "war between the States." The impression, which is not uncommon, that our civil war was a war between the Northern and Southern States is not only mistaken, but is mischievous at this time, when an effort is being made to educate public opinion touching federation as the best insurance against interstate strife and the surest guarantee of a permanent international peace.

Since the formation of the Union there has never been an interstate war. The struggle of half a century ago was a war between the Federal Government and certain States. If Kant's conception of a "State of nations" is ever realized, it is conceivable that a nation might secede from the United States of Europe or the United States of the World, and the coercion which the central Government presumably would undertake would be war, but something radically different from the present unspeakable struggle in Europe. It would not be a war between States.

In the supposed case, the Federal Government would be doing police duty under constitutional authority and in the interest of law and order. When a nation attempts by military power to make, interpret, or enforce a law of nations to please itself, this seizure of civil functions on the part of armed force is the law of the jungle; it is the abnegation of civilization; it is anarchy between nations.

JOSIAH STRONG,
President, the American Institute of Social Service.
New York, June 10, 1915.

For Art Students in Paris.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call attention to the urgent demands upon the American Art Students' Sisterly Help for clothing? This society, which for the past fourteen years has provided clothing to American students and assisted needy Americans in Paris, has, on account of the widespread suffering among the refugees from the devastated portions of France and Belgium, extended the scope of its work to include them. Discarded clothing of all kinds will be gratefully received. Donations may be sent to and will be acknowledged by the Directress, Miss N. du Bellet, National Colonial Dame of Virginia, 30 Rue des Acacias, Paris, France.

Mrs. J. M. LEWIS.
New York, June 10, 1915.

HONORABLY ADJUSTED.

Veracious and Impartial Chronicle of a Recent Commercial Transaction.

From The New York Herald.

Do you know that yesterday THE NEW YORK TIMES got money back from The New York Tribune?

"Satisfaction or price returned" is the commercial shibboleth of The Tribune. It will guarantee anything from a joke to a lot in Jersey. Try it. Step into any store kept by one of its cheerful advertisers, buy a bolero jacket. Go home and find that the martingale does not match the selvage, and then take it down to good, old No. 154 Nassau Street and be paid for your dissatisfaction in full. Now The Tribune is doing the same with its own goods.

When any great question looms before the minds of the people the newspapers send around to each other's offices to collect "proofs" of the leading editorials which are to appear in the morning. In this way they confer over their own suspicions and fill space by publishing the various views.

They did this two weeks ago, when the answer of Germany to the first note of the President concerning submarine warfare was received. The Tribune and THE TIMES exchanged editorials, and then The Tribune, after decent delay, sent in its bill for 1,075 words, at one-third of a cent a word. Of course, this matter had never been on a commercial basis before. It would be supposed that THE TIMES and Tribune editorials were worth just about the same.

But as THE TIMES does not care for expense, any way, it ordered the score to be settled and last Friday gave forth this utterance:

We acknowledge with pleasure an indebtedness of $3.59, brought to our attention through a bill rendered by The New York Tribune, an indebtedness which, it appears, we have incurred for the privilege of republishing a recent editorial article from that excellent newspaper. Pending the discharge of the obligation by the methods of commerce, we hasten to assure our neighbor that we shall take no advantage of its guarantee of money refunded for goods found unsatisfactory, although we were able to use only 495 of the 1,075 words mentioned in The Tribune's bill, and were, by strict accounting at the rate specified, entitled to receive two words more. As The New Zealand Triad observes, money must be spent like water in the production of a comprehensive journal like THE NEW YORK TIMES.

This paragraph fell like a chlorine bomb into The Tribune trenches. Ten efficiency experts were sent in as many directions to find out what it all meant. It now develops that The Tribune through its "News Service" sells a certain grade of war editorial which goes under a personal signature to newspapers outside of New York. The price is one-third of a cent a word. When THE TIMES called up, it was put in communication with this by-product department instead of being connected with the managing editor, and in due course the bill was sent for half a yard of opinion.

THE TIMES has a rule about publishing daily "all the news that's fit to print." About half of The Tribune article was reproduced in its columns—just a kind of remnant raveled at the edges and shop-worn by blue-pencil marks. As so much of the material could not be used, as THE TIMES says, and there was an original "shyness" of two words, for one surely ought to receive 1,077 words for $3.59, it can be seen that The Tribune guarantee ought to have been unlimbered without reserve. THE TIMES, being so reckless about money matters, (as is known in New Zealand,) sent the check just the same. This was in spite of the fact that it had spent one-quarter of a cent a word having the 495 words telegraphed uptown, which makes another $1.24 for tolls.

However, it was told at The Tribune office yesterday that "all of the 'well-known human race,'" as its own F. P. A. says, "is prone to error." After THE TIMES had called attention to the matter the check was at once returned with due and ample expressions of regret.

PAN-AMERICAN TRADE.

One Obstacle the Lack of Confidence in Government Protection.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication which appeared in your paper last Saturday anent our trade with South America strikes me as being remarkable only for its utter lack of originality.

Everybody interested in the subject has for years past been regaled by so-called experts on the Latin-American trade question, with the same stock advice and suggestions: A carefully prepared plan of campaign which is to include a detailed investigation into the needs of our prospective customers, a trained corps of gentlemanly, Spanish-speaking salesmen, long credits and careful packing. It's the same old story, but why do these experts fail to realize that the essential has been omitted! Why does not some one tell the American people that the one serious handicap under which the American in foreign parts labors is the utter lack of protection to which he is exposed by our wretched foreign policy. For our Administration to urge Americans to establish themselves in these countries without guaranteeing adequate protection is utterly unfair and unreasonable, and recent events in Mexico have made it only too plain that such protection, when necessary, is not forthcoming.

G. W. KNOBLAUCH.
Armenia, N. Y., June 8, 1915.

The Trees Are Not the Danger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most dangerous place in the street called Central Park West is at the crossing of Seventy-second Street. I have lived there for the last seventeen years and thoroughly know all the conditions of danger at that location. I also know that the proposed cutting down of the elm trees between the east curb and the east walk on Central Park West, and the devoting of the space now occupied by them to the northbound automobiles and other private vehicles, would increase that danger and not diminish it at all.

Anybody who stops to think on the subject a few minutes can see that I am right on this point. The dangers in question are those which attend the mounting and the leaving of the street cars; for there is no more danger in crossing Central Park West than there is in crossing any other street having the same frequency of automobile travel, though that other street has its car tracks in the middle of the road, with automobile roadways on both sides of the tracks. Now, with the street car tracks next to the east walk, as on Central Park West, people can mount and leave northbound street cars without any danger at all. And those who mount or leave southbound street cars on Central Park West incur but little more danger than they would if the tracks were in the middle of the road. That small excess of danger is much less than the increase of danger to persons mounting or leaving northbound street cars, which would result from establishing a northbound road for automobiles on the east side of the tracks.

ALBERT H. WALKER.
New York, June 8, 1915.

To be Imagined.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An attack by a superdreadnought on the Lusitania would have produced a much more impressive spectacle, say, for a German moving picture show, than that produced by the invisible submarine which destroyed that ship. Salvos of 14-inch shells, if not delivered too near the water line, could have played against the huge bulk of the liner a long time before the fragments of the ship, passengers, and crew sank to a muddy grave in the ocean ooze.

Maybe the Scarborough raiders will again take the sea, and, should they have the success their previous exploit merits, the world may enjoy a picture of the German Navy in action in the role indicated—finer than anything the camera has caught so far in this war, on the sea.

L. W. CURTIS.
Newport, R. I., June 9, 1915.

PEACE AGREEMENTS ARE BUT COBWEBS YET.

No Reason to Suppose a World Now Newly War Accustomed Will Not Continue Putting Moral Issues to the Sword.

A Letter from Hugo Muensterberg, Professor of Psychology at Harvard University, to Augustus J. Cadwalader, Secretary National Provisional Committee for a League of Peace.

Clifton, Mass., June 9, 1915.

Dear Sir:

I beg to express my thanks for the courtesy of the invitation to attend the conference of the League of Peace in Independence Hall under the presidency of Honorable W. H. Taft. I feel myself, of course, in deepest sympathy with the spirit of justice and peacefulness which has suggested the foundation of such a league. Nevertheless, I beg to be excused from attendance, as I am convinced that this time of international excitement and prejudice is unfit for the crystallization of new forms for the common life of the nations.

I venture, however, to add that I feel in any case grave doubts of the value of any plans which aim to secure future peace by the traditional type of agreements and treaties. We live in the midst of a war in which one belligerent nation after another has felt obliged to disregard treaties and to interpret agreements in a one-sided way. Only yesterday Italy, without any reason of vital necessity, annulled an agreement and a treaty which had appeared the firmest in European politics, and which yet failed in the first hour of clashing interests. A psychologist has no right to expect that the national temper of the future will be different.

Moreover the Supreme Court of the United States has sanctioned the idea, which is shared practically by all nations, that treaties are no longer binding when a situation has changed so that the fulfillment of the agreement would be against the vital interests of the nation. We have learned during the last ten months how easily such disburdening changes can be discovered as soon as the national passions are awakened.

The new plan depends upon only one new feature by which the mutual agreement is to be fortified against the demands of national excitement. The plan of the League of Peace promises the joint use of military forces in case that one nation is unwilling to yield. But the world witnesses today the clear proof that even the greatest combination of fighting forces may be unable to subdue by mere number a nation which is ready to make any sacrifice for its convictions. One hundred and fifty millions are attacked by eight hundred and fifty millions, by joint forces from five continents, which moreover are backed by the economic forces of the richest country in the world; and yet after ten months of fighting one million prisoners, but no other hostile soldiers, stand on German soil. After this practical example the plan merely to join the military forces will less than ever appear a convincing argument in an hour in which a nation feels its existence or its honor threatened. For a long time we heard the claim that the Socialists and the bankers would now make great wars impossible; both prophecies have failed. The threat that the warring nation will have to face the world in arms will be no less futile. But the failure in this case will be disastrous, as the terms of such an agreement would draw many nations into the whirlpool which would have no reason of their own for entering the war.

The interests of strong growing nations will lead in the future as in the past to conflicts in which both sides are morally in the right and in which one must yield. We have no right to hope that after this war the nations will be more willing to give up their chances in such conflicts without having appealed to force. On the contrary, the world has now become accustomed to war and will therefore more easily return to the trenches. The break between England and Russia and finally the threatening cloud of world conflict between Occident and Orient can already be seen on the horizon; the battles of today may be only the preamble. In such tremendous hours the new-fashioned agreements would be cobwebs which surely could not bind the arms of any energetic nation.

But worst of all, they would not only be ineffective. They would awake a treacherous confidence. The nations would deceive themselves with a feeling of safety while all true protection would be lacking. The first step forward toward our common goal must be to learn the two lessons of the war of today and to face them unflinchingly; mere agreements do not and cannot bind any nation on the globe in an hour of vital need, and the mere joining of forces widens and protracts a war, but does not hinder it. We must learn that success for peace endeavors can be secured only from efforts to avert war which are fundamentally different from the old patterns of pledges and threats. These old means were negative; we need positive ones.

If a psychologist can contribute anything to the progress of mankind, he must first of all offer the advice not to rely on plans by which the attention is focused on the disasters which are to be avoided. Education by forbidding the wrong action instead of awaking the impulses toward the right one is as unpromising for peoples as it is for individuals. We must truly build up from within. But a time in which the war news of every hour appeals to sympathies and antipathies is hardly the time to begin this sacred work, which alone could bring us the blessed age of our vision, the United States of the World.

HUGO MUENSTERBERG.

ECUADOR'S DEFAULT.

Her Excuses for Not Paying Landowners Are Rejected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A communication from Messrs. E. Gallardo and E. Gonzales, delegates of the Republic of Ecuador to the Pan-American Financial Conference published in your issue of June 3 has been called to my attention.

In this they resent the Council of Foreign Bondholders calling the attention of the conference to Ecuador's default on the bonds of the Guayaquil & Quito Railway Company, and explain that the six overdue coupons are unpaid, first, because the Government of Ecuador has no funds, and, second, because the railway has not turned over certain imaginary earnings which they claim should be applied toward interest and sinking fund before the Government's responsibility can be determined.

What are the facts?

In 1897, when the railway was begun, the annual revenues of Ecuador were $4,000,000; at the present time they are over $10,000,000—the increase being largely due to the railway. The interest and sinking fund call for a payment of $860,000, or about one-twelfth of the Government's income, so that it would be a question of the Government's disposition rather than ability to pay that would seem to control its policy. This is further made clear by its persistent efforts to induce the bondholders and trustees for the bonds to foreclose. They have been informed that until they dissociate themselves from the railway no further remittances of interest will be made. The bondholders, however, can see no advantage in foreclosure, as they now hold Ecuador's prime security, a first lien on the customs and a first lien on the railway, and any change in their position must necessarily be less favorable.

In answer to the second point it is only necessary to call attention to the nature of the guarantee stamped on each bond now in the hands of innocent third parties for value and issued under the stamp and certification of the Government agent: "The Government of Ecuador guarantees with its entire Custom House receipts the payment of the principal of the within bond and of the interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and of 1 per cent. sinking fund," &c. In the contract of 1908, "the Government binds itself unconditionally to pay the interest and sinking fund on the railway bonds, pledging a first and preferential charge on the Custom House revenues," and agreeing to set aside one three-hundredth part each day. Nothing is said about earnings or question of administration, and the rights and position of the bondholders can in no way be affected by any questions which may arise between the Government and the railway; such contingencies are taken care of by the contract of 1897, which provides that in case any controversy should arise between the two parties the Presidents of Ecuador and of the United States should arbitrate the differences. To this end Mr. Taft sent an arbitrator to settle all differences, including those complained of by the delegates, but Ecuador refused to act except the arbitration were subject to review by the Ecuadorian courts, &c.

Mr. Bryan, on taking office, was persuaded by Ecuador that the Taft arbitrator was biased, and that this was the reason for the failure. Mr. Bryan, desiring to leave Ecuador no excuse for further delay, accepted the resignation of the Taft arbitrator, and sent Judge Miller of Georgia, having first agreed fully with Ecuador through their Minister in Washington on the vital questions of procedure. Judge Miller found the authorities at Quito unwilling to abide by this agreement and returned to Washington without accomplishing any result. From time to time our State Department, as well as the British Foreign Office, have endeavored, with patience and good-will, to secure for the railway and its bondholders their just rights. So far they have failed.

The effect on the railway bonds of Ecuador's default is shown by the market price, once 94, now about 35, this price including six overdue coupons, or 15 per cent. The effect on the bondholders can only be appreciated by themselves, but, as one of the original subscribers, I can say it is not pleasant. Had the bond not been unconditionally guaranteed, I certainly would not have been a purchaser, nor could the issue have been sold.

American bankers stand ready to loan Ecuador the funds needed to consolidate her debts (which include loans at the banks, the Condore 4s, and the Salt 4s, secured by specific revenues, all in default, the money having been appropriated, or may I rather say now misappropriated, by the Government) and restore her credit; the only condition being that Ecuador furnish a lien on the customs, which can be collected with certainty and not diverted for other purposes at the wish or whim of the Government. This does not seem to be an unreasonable condition under the circumstances.

The delegates make a further statement that a large cocoa crop does not affect the revenues of the Government favorably, as contended by the Council of Foreign Bondholders. This seems strange in view of the fact that there is a specific export duty of 8.65 sucres on every hundred pounds.

The following figures show the increase in the crop for the past three years, so that the exact advantage to the Government can be figured:

	Pounds.
1912	73,528,000
1913	86,767,000
1914	93,133,000

ERSKINE HEWITT.
New York, June 11, 1915.

LABOR THAT INC

MISS BRITTON WEDS PAYMASTER RUSK

Washington Surprised by Her Marriage While Visiting Aunt in Charleston.

HER PARENTS AT SEASIDE

Bride's Sister Katherine Was With Miss Nona McAdoo as Nurse in War Hospital in Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Washington is much interested in the marriage in Charleston, S. C., on Friday of Miss Margaret Britton, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Britton of Washington, to Assistant Paymaster H. Wells Rusk, Jr., U. S. N. The announcement came to Washington by telegram from the bride's parents, who are at Atlantic City. Mr. Rusk was appointed to the navy from civil life in 1910.

Miss Britton has been prominent in Washington society since her début, two years ago. At the time of her marriage she was visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. B. Chisolm, in Charleston. There was no previously announced engagement, and the acquaintance of the young people is thought to have been of short duration.

The bride's elder sister was the companion of Miss Nona McAdoo in the latter's recent experiences in nursing in the American Hospital in Paris. Miss Katherine Britton and Miss McAdoo are expected to arrive from Europe on Tuesday.

Miss Katherine Britton was reported engaged to the Hon. Robert Beresford while she was en route to Europe to engage in hospital work. This engagement was denied.

WILSON-TYLER WEDDING

To Take Place Wednesday at Home of Ex-Governor of Virginia.

The wedding of Henry Harrison Wilson of New York and Richmond, Va., a son of Mrs. Lucy Harrison Wilson of the latter city and of the late Henry J. Wilson of Bonbrook, Cumberland County, Va., and Miss Lily Tyler, the youngest daughter of Ex-Governor J. Hoge Tyler and Mrs. Tyler of East Radford, Va., will take place on Wednesday evening, June 16, at Halwick, the Tyler country home in East Radford.

Miss Tyler made her début when her father was Governor of Virginia. She will be unattended. Mr. Wilson is a civil engineer, and is managing partner of the Highway Department of Winston & Co. of New York and Richmond, Va., and for some years past has made his home in this city. He will have Hal C. Tyler, a brother of the bride, as his best man. There will be no ushers. After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will go to Portsmouth, Ohio, to live a year or more.

Plans for Barnes-Elliott Wedding.

Miss Madeline Lawrence Elliott, a daughter of Mrs. H. W. Elliott of Bryn Mawr, Penn., will be married to Eugene Frederick Barnes, Jr., a son of Eugene F. Barnes, President of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank, on Tuesday, June 22, in the Presbyterian Church at Bryn Mawr. A reception will be given after the wedding at the Elliott home, "Penmaenmawr." Miss Ruth Rea, the daughter of President Rea of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is to be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Elizabeth E. Craig, Anna Austin, and Elizabeth Pierce, all of Bryn Mawr. Mr. Barnes will have Edward C. Knudson of Brooklyn as his best man, and the ushers will be John C. Chadwick of Omaha, Neb.; Alfred M. Swank of Riverdale, Conn.; Rowley W. Phillips of New Haven, and Russell Tracy Walker of Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes will live at Cardinal, Va.

Miss Austen to Wed Walter Miller.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Elizabeth Austen, a daughter of the late Dr. Peter T. Austen, to Walter Miller of Brooklyn.

Miss E. C. Theurer Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elsie C. Theurer, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Charles Theurer of Newark, N. J., to Charles J. W. Meisel, a son of Charles Meisel of Great Neck, L. I. Miss Theurer is interested in the Hospital for Women and Children of Newark. Mr. Meisel, who is a lawyer, was graduated from Columbia University and the Columbia Law School and is a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity and the Columbia University Club. No date has been set for the wedding.

NEW REFORM AT CONEY.

Police Make Ten Arrests for Playing Ball on the Beach.

A crowd estimated at more than 100,000 enjoyed a real Summer Sunday at Coney Island yesterday. Every amusement enterprise from the independent merry-go-rounds to the big parks did capacity business. It was a well-behaved crowd and the police had very little to do, their main activities being centred on the beach where a determined effort is to be made to stop ball playing. Ten arrests for throwing balls were made yesterday.

Late in the afternoon a policeman found a well-dressed little girl wandering aimlessly along Surf Avenue. At the station she said she was Louise Regan, 10 years old, the daughter of a fireman living at 10 Glenada Place, Brooklyn. Her big brother called later and took her home. She had started to Sunday school but having a dollar, all her own, she decided to see Coney Island instead.

REHEARSE 'MYSTIC SHRINE.'

Actors Prepare for Production of New Hopwood Farce.

Rehearsals will begin this morning for "The Mystic Shrine," a new farce by Avery Hopwood, author of "Nobody's Widow" and "Seven Days." This production is made by Selwyn & Co. as a preliminary for next season. Edgar Selwyn is in charge as director.

Several players of established reputation have been engaged for "The Mystic Shrine." The expert, Ferdinand Gottschalk, is a member of the company, and another member is Conway Tearle, last seen here in "The Hawk." Madge Kennedy and John Westley, who have made so many friends during the long run of "Twin Beds," are engaged for this new farce, and the company also includes John Cumberland and Mary Cecil.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

According to announcements sent out for publication this morning, the Music League of America is on the warpath against the Board of Estimate for having cut down the park music appropriation to $25,000, as against $71,000 spent last Summer. It will mean two or three concerts a week, as against seven a week last year. The league's spokesman predicts that the board will feel "the pressure is so strong they will have to grant the people's wish."

La Barbe and Mlle. Donair, Apache dancers from Paris, will make their first American appearance today at Loew's American Theatre and Roof. The American is the only vaudeville roof garden now open in New York.

The Baroness Sylvaine, who was to have appeared at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre today in a playlet by Jack London, has postponed her engagement for further rehearsals.

John Barrymore will be presented on Monday next in the photoplay made from "The Dictator," by Richard Harding Davis. The producer is the Famous Players Film Company and the pictures were taken in Cuba.

DENY ASSAULT ON SCHOOLS.

Catholics' Spokesman Declares Seek No Control—Assails Prejudice.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Investigators for the Special Commission appointed a year ago by the Supreme Council of the Knights of Columbus, assert that two beliefs have aroused prejudice against Catholics and the Catholic Church, according to an announcement made tonight. These beliefs will be discussed by the Commission when it meets here tomorrow for final consideration of its report which will be made at the coming session at Seattle.

The investigators reported that there had been antagonism because of the attitude which many persons believed the aCtholics maintained toward the public schools. Another cause found was the general belief that Catholics owed civil allegiance to Papal authority.

A statement made by the commission tonight through P. H. Callahan of Louisville denied that Catholics ever had attempted to control the schools. "They never will engage in any such attempt," the statement said. "They believe that religious education should be given the young, but rather than interfere with the public schools they not only pay their own proportion of public taxes, but they also support their own schools."

Discussing the charge of civil allegiance to Papal authority, the statement called attention to the variety of political beliefs held by individual Catholics.

FUTURE WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE NEAR

Movement Will be Launched by Taft, Lowell and Others at Philadelphia Meeting Thursday.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13. — Announcement was made tonight by the National Provisional Committee of One Hundred and Thirteen, which is in charge of the League of Peace Conference to be held here next Thursday, of the completion of its program. On the night preceding the conference ex-President Taft will deliver an address at a dinner, and is expected to outline what he regards as a practical plan for an alliance of all the great powers with a view to enforcing peace. Other speakers at the dinner will be Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent; ex-Judge George Gray of Delaware, and Oscar S. Straus.

Mr. Taft will preside at the conference, which will be held in Independence Hall. The general discussion of proposals will be preceded by formal addresses by Theodore Marburg of Baltimore, ex-United States Minister to Belgium; John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University; John Bassett Moore, John Bates Clark, James M. Beck, and Edward Filene, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

A statement regarding the scope of the conference was given out tonight by the Provisional Committee. It follows in part:

"The step taken by ex-President Taft, President Lowell of Harvard, Theodore Marburg and others in calling this convention was taken to start a new movement along thoroughly practical lines, by which a new alliance of the great powers may be brought about, the United States to make the initial move. President Lowell proposed what has been regarded as the main feature of the plan, that the signatory powers shall use their military forces to prevent any one of their number beginning hostilities pending negotiations looking toward a judicial or arbitral settlement of the questions at issue.

"It was in this connection that Mr. Taft pointed out that the plan would necessitate a departure on the part of the United States from its traditional policy of avoiding entangling alliances with European or Asiatic powers, and that it might also oblige us to take part in European and Asiatic wars, but he held that we would be justified in taking such a risk, because of the greater probability of a world peace resulting from such an alliance."

FOR NEUTRAL CONFERENCE.

Dean Kirchwey of Columbia Calls the United States Their Trustee.

Professor George W. Kirchwey of Columbia last night addressed a gathering of workingmen and women in Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, on "America and the Present Crisis." His audience was composed of persons from all the warring European nations.

"The only question presented us by the Lusitania case," Dean Kirchwey said, "is whether the rights of neutrals shall give way to the rights of belligerents. In the time of Frederick the Great neutrals had no rights. But we are now in the twentieth century. Shall the hands of the clock be moved backward? Whether Germany or Great Britain be the violator, neutral rights are too sacred to be abandoned, and we will stand for them manfully and inflexibly.

"In spite of the protests of sentimental pacifists, the shipment of munitions cannot and should not be discontinued. It is not only our privilege to sell these war supplies, but it is our duty to do so, so long as we offer them impartially to both sides. To abandon this course would be a violation of neutrality.

"We are by force of circumstances the allies of the Allies. The more we insist on our rights as neutrals the more assistance we give inadvertently to those who have gained control of the seas. But our attitude is impartial, and if conditions were reversed we would be selling to the German Government now just as we are selling to her enemies, and international law would be on our side.

"The United States are practically the trustees of the entire neutral world, and I am in favor of the United States calling a conference of the neutral nations of the entire world to discuss their rights and decide upon some definite course to take. I am sure that if such a conference were held the warring nations would be ruled and persuaded by their decision.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CYMRIC, (Liverpool.)—Dr. H. C. Ayer, G. F. Ball, Miss Agnes Beirne, A. G. Brookes, Mrs. A. S. Bush, Miss F. J. Bush, Miss B. Carton, Mrs. M. Chambers, F. Charlesworth, Miss Eva Clarke, Joseph Corbett, Miss G. B. Davis, R. D. Duncan, J. Eaton, Mrs. M. E. Edwards, H. Findley, Miss K. Gleeson, P. Hanley, J. P. Harford, Miss M. T. Harford, G. C. Hunt, S. Kay, Miss F. M. Langley, Miss D. F. Lucas, C. S. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. S. Martin, R. Mellors, E. A. Paterson, H. W. Perrin, Miss Elisabeth Power, G. H. Proctor, Major Emile Ranger, Mr. and Mrs. S. Reader, F. C. F. Sharpe, Miss Violet Stephens, F. Varney, and H. Yates.

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool)—H. Adkin, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ackey, W. Aitken, J. A. Allan, S. D. Armour, Miss Vera Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Biggar, C. W. Black, Miss H. M. Bourne, Miss M. A. Brownell, W. M. Bruce, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Campbell, Miss Campbell, William Campbell, F. H. Charles, Miss Doris Charles, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Cowper, W. F. Crossland, R. W. Daniels, H. W. Davenport, J. R. Davidson, Professor G. A. Dorsey, Miss Dow, Miss C. Eaton, Mrs. H. W. Fry, H. W. Garvey, H. R. Gary, Mrs. W. S. Gifford, W. F. Gordon, C. H. Gray, D. Hall, Joseph Hanna, O. H. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Harrison, Mrs. I. J. Isbell, Hallett Johnson, David Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnson, Ronald Johnstone, E. King, W. S. Kidd, Herbert Kingsford, W. Latimer, J. J. Leary, Mrs. J. R. Lewis, Miss Virginia Loney, Miss D. C. Langden, the Rev. H. G. C. Martin, T. Mix, W. H. Morgan, H. H. Olcott, Mrs. Hamilton Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. James Patton, J. L. Poole, F. W. Rogers, J. K. Roosevelt, C. F. Sturdy, N. S. Taber, Mrs. E. B. Thompson, R. E. Thorne, Mrs. M. Vail, Mrs. G. Ley Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wallace, H. D. Watson, J. K. White, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Young, and Ian Young.

CITY COLLEGE HEARS SERMON ON POLITICS

Dr. Grant Tells Seniors Responsibilities to State Should Not Be Neglected.

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED

Courage as Important as Knowledge—Commencement Week Exercises Begin.

The baccalaureate exercises of City College yesterday afternoon were attended by many friends and relatives of the students. In cap and gown the seniors who are to be graduated next Thursday entered the Great Hall at 4 o'clock and took seats on the platform. After a brief reading from the Scriptures and the singing of "America," the graduates were addressed by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, D. D. Dr. Grant said:

"Only 2 per cent. of our young men have the advantages of a college education, and we want those 2 per cent. to give all the assistance they can to the other 98, for if the colleges are to serve the public they must reach all.

"It would undoubtedly be of great help to the college man if he were to study more upon the topics and problems underlying the welfare of the State. Do not neglect your political responsibilities. Contempt for a life of political activity can be attributable only to ignorance. The transfer of the best thoughts and ideals to the State through political channels should be our highest aim. Pessimists have endeavored to discourage warm devotion to political activity; the stoic philosophy took the same attitude, but we are coming into a new conception of politics.

"Politics to the man of today means the consuming work into which he must put all that he knows, all of his hopes and ambitions. There are innumerable problems for us to consider on which there might be endless discussion. With a little enlightenment, would we permit our present prison conditions to exist? Would the insane problem remain as it is, without solution? Would we permit industrial conditions under which we have 2,000,000 accidents in one year? With more enlightenment the public would not permit the abuse that we hear as coming upon Thomas Mott Osborne. We would rather carry him upon our shoulders as a modern liberator.

"The prison problem is one of the greatest and gravest with which we have to contend. About 400,000 prisoners are released from institutions in the United States in each year. What will become of the community if these people are all sent back into its midst with a grudge in their hearts and contempt for the Government? This is a matter that the educated man should profoundly acquaint himself with.

"At present several millions of young men are engaged in a death struggle, and many of them repose with faces upturned on the fields of battle. Among them are geniuses, men who might have contributed greatly to the world's betterment, but they will sing, paint, and write no more.

"A solemn responsibility which is laid upon you is to abolish personal and national hatred, which, unlike the hatred of tyranny and oppression, destroy our ideals and our morals.

"In order that we may solve all of our problems the widest freedom of discussion is necessary. A democracy must welcome discussion. All arguments must be met squarely, not suppressed by force, but reasoned out and studied. It is better for a man to express himself, and to have the liberty to do so, no matter what his views, than that he should feel suppressed. We must meet the criticisms of the democracy, not with ridicule or social ostracism, but with logic.

"Courage is as important to the educated man as knowledge. Be men to match your city and the College of the City of New York."

The musical feature of the exercises was an organ recital by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin.

COLUMBIA IN NEW ALLIANCE.

To Have Closer Relations with Teachers College in Future.

It was announced at Columbia University yesterday that a new agreement had been entered into between the university and Teachers College, to take effect on July 1, and to supersede the existing agreement dated April 6, 1900.

The Faculties of Education and of Practical Arts, both of which are maintained by the Trustees of Teachers College, will hereafter stand in the same relation to the University Council and to the educational work of the university as do the Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Applied Science. The President of the university is the executive head of Teachers College, and nominates the Dean of Teachers College for appointment by Trustees of that corporation. Officers of administration and instruction appointed by the Trustees of Teachers College are officers of Teachers College only until they have been confirmed by the Trustees of the university, and when funds have been provided by Teachers College for the payment of their salaries by the Treasurer of the university. In that case such officers of instruction and administration become officers of the university itself, with all the rights and privileges of officers of corresponding rank in other schools of the university.

The Summer session will be conducted as heretofore as an undertaking representing the whole university, including Teachers College, under the direction of an administrative board, whose executive officer is the Director of the Summer session. The Faculties of Teachers College will continue to be represented on this administrative board. So much of the special and technical classes heretofore conducted by Teachers College as can appropriately be placed under the jurisdiction of the Administrative Board of Extension Teaching will be so placed, and conducted precisely as the other classes in extension teaching are conducted.

Closing Days at St. Stephen's.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 13.—St. Stephen's College at Annandale will close for the term on Wednesday. The commencement sermon was delivered this morning by the Right Rev. Rogers Israel. The baccalaureate sermon was delivered this afternoon by the Right Rev. Athelbert Talbot of Bethlehem, Penn. Class day exercises will be held tomorrow.

Urban to Open a Studio Here.

Joseph Urban, the Viennese artist whose designs for productions made by the Boston Opera and the Liebler Company attracted attention, has entered into a partnership agreement with F. Ziegfeld, Jr., and under its arrangements will establish a scenic studio in New York. Before the agreement was signed a contract was made for the investiture of a new Pavlowa production. The new studio will also have charge of a dramatic offering Mr. Ziegfeld will make during the coming season. Mr. Urban has done the decoration for the 1915 edition of the Follies which is due here next week.

NAMES JULY 4 COMMITTEE.

Mayor Picks Smaller Body Than Usual to Arrange Celebration.

Mayor Mitchel has appointed a Citizens' Fourth of July Committee to arrange for a safe and sane celebration this year. The committee is much smaller than usual, and the Mayor will ask the Aldermen for only $10,000 for expenses. George Gordon Battle is Chairman, and the other members, besides the Borough Presidents, President Churchill of the Board of Education, and School Superintendent Maxwell, are:

Aronstam, Charles.
Ames, Louis Annin.
Auchincloss, Gordon.
Baird, Andrew D.
Barondess, Joseph.
Baruch, Bernard M.
Bayne, Howard R.
Blashfield, Edward H.
Brady, William A.
Brunner, Arnold W.
Bertron, S. B.
Butler, Ellis Parker.
Babbitt, F. H.
Brennan, Dr. J. P.
Burlingame, C. C.
Creighton, John B.
Crampton, C. Ward.
Cokeley, William.
Conway, Patrick J.
Clarke, Appleton L.
Dodge, Cleveland H.
Draper, Miss Ruth.
Daiell, F. B.
Dyer, Gen. George R.
Duffy, Col. Michael.
Ebbetts, Charles.
Frugone, Frank L.
Fuller, J. H.
Fogel, Rube R.
Forster, Isaac S.
Gimbel, Isaac.
Harth, Frank E.
Hay, Miss Mary G.
Holle, James T.
Haviland, J. W.
Ingersoll, R. V.
Johnston, W. A.
Johnson, Robert U.
Kindred, Dr. John J.
Kirby, G. T.
Kunz, Dr. George F.
Knab, Frank E.
Lawrence, R. W.
Lee, William J.
Lewisohn, Adolph.
Loud, Gen. George B.
McCook, Philip J.
McKay, Douglas I.
McWilliams, D. W.
Maltbie, Milo R.
Miller, Cyrus C.
McDonald, James A.
McKinnon, A. E.
Phillips, N. P.
Price, Joseph M.
Ridder, Victor.
Shepard, Finley J.
Stroock, S. N.
Stitt, Edward W.
Shaw, John M.
Snowden, Stephen L.
Sherrill, Charles H.
Schaap, Michael H.
Smyth, Nathaniel.
Tomlin, F. S.
Watson, A. R.
Wingate, Gen. G. W.
Ward, Cabot.
Whittle, Thomas W.
Weier, John E.
Winthrop, Mrs. E. L.
Whalen, John.
Williams, Arthur.

In a letter to Mr. Battle the Mayor said:

"In line with the general desire for a simple celebration I am appointing a very much smaller Citizens' Committee than has been the custom in the past. It is my idea for this committee, the members of which have been selected because of their experience in previous celebrations of the Fourth of July, to work with you as a working Executive Committee, and in order that there shall be co-operation with the citizens in all parts of the city."

MICHAEL PIEL DEAD.

Brewer Expired Suddenly In His Summer Home in Maine.

Michael Piel, 68 years old, Vice President and one of the founders of the firm of Piel Brothers, brewers, of Brooklyn, died suddenly Saturday of heart disease at his Summer home on Lake Parlin, near Jackman's, Me. The body will be brought to his New York home at 245 West Seventy-second Street tomorrow or Wednesday. Mr. Piel is the second of New York's big brewers to die within a month. Jacob Ruppert died on May 25.

It was less than a month ago that Mr. Piel paid his last visit to his brewery in Brooklyn. He retired from active business five years ago, and spent his Summers in Maine. Mr. Piel was born in Düsseldorf, Germany. He and his brothers came to New York when young men, and thirty years ago founded the brewery firm which bears their name.

PARIS EMBASSY CLERK DIES.

Augustus Biesel Served United States There 45 Years.

PARIS, June 13.—Augustus Biesel, chief clerk of the American Embassy in Paris, is dead. He was 74 years old.

Mr. Biesel had held the place of chief clerk since 1870, and was one of the oldest men in point of service in the employ of the State Department at Washington. He had served under thirteen Ministers and Ambassadors. He possessed a wide circle of friends, among them some of the most distinguished statesmen and diplomats.

William H. Tweddell.

William Hutchinson Tweddell, President of the firm of W. H. Tweddell & Co., steamship agents, of 68 Broad Street, died on Saturday at his home in South Orange, N. J., after a year's illness. He was born in England sixty-seven years ago, and came to New York as a young man. Mr. Tweddell was one of the founders of Trinity Presbyterian Church in South Orange and was prominent in the civic life of that town. He was a member of the St. George's Society, Whitehall Club, New York Athletic Club, and the Brookline Club of Boston. A widow and a son survive him.

Miss Mary Cooke Elmendorf.

Miss Mary Cooke Elmendorf, member of an old New York family, died yesterday at the home of her niece, Miss H. Wynkoop, 27 Washington Square North, in her 77th year. She was the daughter of Dr. James B. and Elizabeth Frelinghuysen Elmendorf, and cousin of F. T. Frelinghuysen, who was Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Arthur. She was also the cousin of Mrs. Samuel Sloan and Mrs. Dean Hoffman. Mrs. Walter Lester Carr of 68 West Fifty-first Street is her niece. Miss Elmendorf was a member of the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the Revolution.

Paymaster E. F. Hall.

Paymaster Eugene Freeman Hall, U. S. N., the pay officer of the dreadnought Florida of the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet, died on Saturday at his home, 830 Seventh Avenue, in this city. He had been ill for several days. Paymaster Hall was 43 years old and a native of Kentucky. He had been an officer of the pay corps since 1899, and was on the Florida during the fighting at Vera Cruz last year. The body will be taken to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., for burial.

Dr. Alfred Mitchell.

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 13.—Dr. Alfred Mitchell, who was Dean of the Medical School of Maien until his resignation from the Faculty in 1911, died today. He was 78 years old. Dr. Mitchell was a graduate of Bowdoin College and Columbia University, and was formerly President of the State Medical Association and Commander of the Loyal Legion of Maine.

Obituary Notes.

Paymaster EUGENE F. HALL, U. S. N., assigned to the battleship Florida, died on Saturday at his home, 830 Seventh Avenue. He was a native of Kentucky, 44 years old. In 1900 he married Eleanora Lund, an actress, who survives him.

GEORGE MILLETT, one of the founders of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, died on Saturday at his home, 48 Lincoln Avenue, Rockville Centre, L. I. Mr. Millett, who was 80 years old, was a broker, with offices at 45 Beaver Street.

Dr. J. H. RILEY, 101 years old, an uncle of James Whitcomb Riley, died on Saturday at Denton, Texas, where he had lived for many years. Dr. Riley was a veteran of both the Mexican and the civil wars.

THADDEUS A. SMITH, a Confederate veteran who boasted until his death that he was an "unreconstructed rebel," died on Saturday at his home, 344 East Fifty-seventh Street, in the eighty-first year of his age. When the civil war ended he was a Major on the staff of General Joseph Johnston, and he never formally surrendered.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

NATION TO HONOR THE FLAG TODAY

Secretary Lane's Eulogy to the Stars and Stripes Will Be Read in New York Schools.

TRIBUTE BY DR. FINLEY

Every Elks' Lodge in the Country Will Hold Patriotic Services and Sing "Star-Spangled Banner."

Today is Flag Day, and will be fittingly celebrated with patriotic exercises in all of the public schools of the State and by many unofficial bodies, notably the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, yesterday issued an official request to teachers to observe the day, calling their particular attention to the informal Flag Day address delivered last year by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, to the clerks in his department. The address will be read today in many of the schools in the State. Concerning it Dr. Finley, in addressing the teachers and pupils, said:

"It is gratifying to have a new definition of our flag that is better even than the definitions of other days. It is not written in high-sounding phrases, such as are to be found in orations of earlier times. It is written in the simple speech of our everyday conversation and life. None the less, indeed because of this, it is the more eloquent.

"And it is the more gratifying that it has been written by one who is, by virtue of his office, the highest minister of education in the United States, Franklin K. Lane, the Secretary of the Interior. All who serve the State in any capacity, high or low, must be strengthened for their service by these words about the flag, even as soldiers have been strengthened for battle by that same flag.

"May every teacher and child and youth in the State of New York make this apostrophe to the flag his or her own definition, to be kept in memory throughout life. You are indeed the 'makers of the flag.'"

Secretary Lane's address, though it passed unnoticed by the public at the time it was made, has been much indorsed for the novelty of its form and its simple eloquence. Here it is:

This morning, as I passed into the Land Office, the flag dropped me a most cordial salutation, and from its rippling folds I heard it say, "Good morning, Mr. Flag Maker."

"I beg your pardon, Old Glory," I said, "you are mistaken. I am not the President of the United States, nor the Vice President, nor a member of Congress, nor even a General in the army. I am only a Government clerk."

"I greet you again, Mr. Flag Maker," replied the gay voice. "I know you well. You are the man who worked in the swelter of yesterday straightening out the tangle of that farmer's homestead in Idaho."

"No, I am not," I was forced to confess.

"Well, perhaps you are one who discovered the mistake in that Indian contract in Oklahoma."

"No, wrong again," I said.

"Well, you helped to clear that patent for the hopeful inventor in New York, or pushed the opening of that new ditch in Colorado, or made that mine in Illinois more safe, or brought relief to the old soldier in Wyoming. No matter, whichever one of these beneficent individuals you may happen to be, I give you greeting, Mr. Flag Maker."

I was about to pass on feeling that I was being mocked, when the flag stopped me with these words:

"You know, the world knows, that yesterday the President spoke a word that made happier the future of ten million peons in Mexico, but that act looms no larger on the flag than the struggle which the boy in Georgia is making to win the corn club prize this Summer. Yesterday the Congress spoke a word which will open the door of Alaska, but a mother in Michigan worked from sunrise until far into the night to give her boy an education. She, too, is making the flag. Yesterday we made a new law to prevent financial panics; yesterday, no doubt, a school teacher in Ohio taught his first letters to a boy who will write a song that will give cheer to the millions of our race. We are all making the flag."

"But," I said impatiently, "these people were only working."

Then came a great shout from the flag.

"Let me tell you who I am. The work that we do is the making of the real flag. I am not the flag, not at all. I am like a shadow. I am whatever you make me, nothing more. I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become. I live a changing life, a life of moods and passions, of heart breaks and tired muscles. Sometimes I am cheered with pride, when men do an honest work, fitting the rails together truly. Sometimes I droop, for then purpose has gone from me, and cynically I play the coward. Sometimes I am loud, garish, and full of that which blasts judgment. But always I am all that you hope to be and have the courage to try for.

"I am song and fear, struggle and panic, and ennobling hope. I am the day's work of the weakest man, and the largest dream of the most daring. I am the Constitution and the courts, statutes and statute makers, soldier and dreadnought, drayman and street sweep, cook, counselor, and clerk. I am the battle of yesterday and the mistake of tomorrow. I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why. I am the clutch of an idea and the reasoned purpose of resolution. I am no more than what you believe me to be, and I am all that you believe I can be. I am what you make me, nothing more. I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself, the pictured suggestion of that big thing which makes this nation. My stars and my stripes are your dreams and your labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts, for you are the makers of the flag, and it is well that you glory in the making."

There will also be read in the schools today an address prepared by Dr. Finley, in which he quotes the tribute to the flag in the last paragraph of "The Making of an American," by Jacob Riis.

Every lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in the country will hold Flag Day celebrations. The exercises in each lodge will include the salute to the flag, a patriotic address, a reading of the history of the flag, and chorus singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The Elks is the only organization which has taken official recognition of Flag Day and made its commemoration part of its ritualistic service.

Batter Up!
Read the article by Lawrence Perry (Fair Play) on "BASEBALL—the Ideal College Game"
in the June Scribner
All about the game and the way the colleges are encouraging it as an all-round sport
25 Cents All Newsstands

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BRODY.—June 11, 206 East Broadway, to Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Brody, a son.
GREENBLATT.—June 11, 601 West 151st St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Greenblatt, a son.
RECHT.—June 9, 51 East 129th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Recht, a daughter.
SCHILLER.—June 11, 1,855 7th Av., to Dr. and Mrs. A. N. Schiller, a daughter.
SHEINKER.—June 8, 2,100 5th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Sheinker, a son.
WALLENSTEIN.—June 10, 508 West 178th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Wallenstein, a son.

Engaged

APFELBAUM — KREIELSHEIMER.—Carrie Kreielsheimer to Nicholas Apfelbaum.
BAUER—SIMON.—Rose Simon to Fred A. Bauer.
BENJAMIN—DRINGER.—Pauline Dringer to Michael A. Benjamin.
CARLICK—BRENNGLASS.—B. Brennglass to David Carlick.
COOPER—KAUFMAN.—Ruth Kaufman to Aaron Cooper.
FASS—HARRIS.—Harriet Harris to Dr. Hyman Fass.
FISHER—COHEN.—Etta Cohen to Ben. F. Fisher.
FRANK—MOLL.—Helen Moll to Jesse Frank.
GELBER—ALTMAN.—Lillie Altman to Isadore Gelber.
HAMBURGER—HERZOG.—Malvenia Herzog to Henry N. Hamburger.
HARBURGER—MOSER.—Sarah Moser to B. Franklin Harburger.
KRAMER—KURZMAN.—Celia Kurzman to Abraham Kramer.
LAHR—ROSENHAIN.—Jeannette Rosenhain to John A. Lahr.
LEVY—HEYMAN.—Helen Heyman to Louis Cleveland Levy.
NORDHEIM—LOWENTHAL.—Martha Lowenthal to Jonas Nordheim.
SALOMON — KRAKER. — Ruth Kraker to Adolph H. Salomon.
SCHREIBER—FOLDA.—Della Folda to Pinkney H. Schreiber.
SIMPSON—LEVY.—Mae Levy to Philip Simpson.
STRAUSS—APPEL.—Jennie Appel to Julius Strauss.
STRUMPH—MOSS.—Irene Moss to Edward Strumph.

Married.

BENDHEIM—FELSENSTEIN.—On Sunday, June 13, at Hotel Bon Ray, by Rev. Dr. M. Hyamson, Nettie, daughter of Mr. Jacob Felsenstein, to Siegfried Bendheim of London, England.
CHASINS—LESSEM.—Dr. Charles L. Chasins and Miss Ruth Lessem were married on June 13.
FRIEDMAN—FELSENSTEIN. — On Sunday, June 13, at Hotel Bon Ray, by Rev. Dr. Phillip Klein, Esther E., daughter of Mr. Jacob Felstenstein, to Abraham Friedman.
KINGSFORD—HOFFMAN.—On June 10, 1915, at Trinity Church, Towson, Md., by the Rev. Endicott Peabody, assisted by the Rev. Edwin R. Niner, Eliza Lawrence Hoffman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Curzon Hoffman of Baltimore, Md., and Irving Bowdoin Kingsford.
BALLENTINE—MEYERS.—June 10, Pearl Meyers to Allen Ballentine.
COHN—HELLER.—June 6, Elizabeth Heller to Meyer L. Cohn.
FEIGENBAUM—BENJAMIN.—June 10, Fannie E. Benjamin to Maurice E. Feigenbaum.
GOLDMAN—PARKER.—June 12, Rose Parker to I. Goldman.
LEOPOLD—ROSENBERG.—June 9, Helen M. Rosenberg to Louis Leopold.
LEVY—STADHOLZ.—June 6, Frances Stadholz to Moses W. Levy.
MOORHEAD—BLACK.—June 10, Charlotte E. Black to Andrew Moorhead.
SCHARER—FEINBERG.—June 9, Berdie Feinberg to Henry Scharer.
STEINHEIMER—THIESE.—June 6, Sadie Thiese to Sigmund Steinheimer.
STRAUSS—STEINER.—June 6, Rose Steiner to Walter Strauss.

Died

BLEWETT.—At her home, 180 Washington Av., Newark, N. J., on June 12, Emma Katherine, wife of the late William E. Blewett, in her seventy-third year. Funeral private.
BLOSSOM.—On Friday, June 11, 1915, in Los Angeles, Cal., Maud Bayliss, wife of Edward Ludlam Blossom and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Bayliss of London, England. Notice of funeral hereafter.
BRETZFELDER. — On Sunday, June 13, Henriette, widow of Bernhard Bretzfelder, beloved mother of David L., Isaac, Mina Proenitz, Charles S. and Carrie Miller. Funeral services at 31 East 126th St., on Tuesday, June 15, at 10:30 A. M. Concordia Chapter 48 O. E. S. and Herder Lodge K. and L. of H. are invited to attend.
EGAN.—Anthony Bernard, son of John and Cecilia M. Egan, at residence of father, 240 West 132d St. Funeral Wednesday, June 16, 9:30 A. M., from house to Church of St. Aloysius, 132d St., between 7th and 8th Av. Please omit flowers.
ELMENDORF.—On Sunday, June 13, 1915, at her residence, 27 Washington Square North, Mary Crooke Elmendorf, daughter of the late Dr. James B. and Elizabeth Frelinghuysen Elmendorf, in the 77th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.
FINK.—On Friday, June 11, H. Warner Fink, son of Lilla Roberts and the late Herman H. Fink, in his twenty-ninth year. Services Monday, June 14, at 136 Irving Av., Ridgewood, N. J., on arrival of Erie R. R. train leaving Jersey City at 2:29 P. M.
FINNEGAN.—On Sunday, June 13, Delia Finnegan, daughter of the late Thomas and Ellen Finnegan. Funeral from her late residence, 572 Park Av., on Wednesday, June 16, at 9:30 A. M. Thence to the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, 66th St. and Lexington Av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul at 10 A. M.
FREEDLEY.—Ida Vinton. Suddenly, on Friday, June 11, Ida Vinton, widow of A. Dillingham Freedley. Funeral services will be held at St. James Church, 22d and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, on Monday, June 14, at 12:15 o'clock P. M.
GANS.—Joseph S., 69 years, beloved husband of Ida Gans and father of Mrs. Ray Hirschberg, Jonas J. Gans, Moses J. Gans, Charles J. Gans, Robert J. Gans. Funeral from his late residence, 1,871 7th Av., at 2 P. M., Tuesday, June 15. Kindly omit flowers.
HALL.—Eugene Freeman, beloved husband of Eleanor Hall, paymaster battleship Florida, U. S. N. Services at the Funeral Church, 241 West 23d

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Vacillation in the stock market yielded place the middle of last week to a vigorous forward movement, which embraced nearly the entire list. The keynote of the influences which brought about that change was the impression created by President Wilson's rejoinder to Germany's reply to his note on the sinking of the Lusitania. The second note, while restating the position which this country had taken in the first note, was regarded as more conciliatory in tone than the first and was accepted in Wall Street, as elsewhere, as making it easier for Germany to yield to our essential demands. That removed much of the apprehension that had been felt less the rejoinder to Germany's unsatisfactory reply to our first note would increase the chance of a breach between the two countries. Freed of anxiety on that score the financial community felt warranted in giving expression in the stock market to the optimistic considerations which all along have dulled the effect of adverse news, and in particular have stood the market in good stead during the exchange of notes between Washington and Berlin. That correspondence has not yet been completed and not all uncertainty regarding its outcome has been removed, but Wall Street is more convinced now than at any previous stage of the exchanges between the two Governments that a peaceful solution of our demands will be arrived at.

That viewpoint accentuated, but did not alone account, for the effect given in the market to those other considerations based on business and general economic grounds which have been finding reflection in rising prices. In the view of the majority in Wall Street even war with Germany would check only temporarily the recovery in American industry and in American trade which is now happily under way. In another way of putting the matter it may be said that the international situation is looked upon as a break on the movement of business and finance rather than as the motive power determining the direction of that movement. Its direction would still be forward, it is thought, even though our international relations should take a course contrary to that now counted on.

The good news to which greater effect was given by the lessening of concern over our relations with Germany included a Government crop report presenting crop prospects which exceeded expectations. We are promised now a wheat crop about 6 per cent. larger than last year's. That is a substantial margin upon which to draw through future deterioration of the grain fields without reducing this year's yield below last year's. There can surely be no complaint if we do as well as in the year in which we did better than ever before in the history of the country.

The promise of good crops, while exerting present influence, looks to what is likely to happen rather to what has happened already. Of the latter application is the report of unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation, which was another of last week's items of good news. Despite a substantial increase in the output of the company's mills the unfilled orders at the end of May were more than 100,000 tons larger than at the close of the previous month. That is actual accomplishment. It may fairly be taken as typical of what is happening in many other directions. The assumption that it is typical, though, of course, the degree of improvement varies widely, is amply borne out by the record of railroad traffic, by the growth in bank clearings, and by reports from many trades. Some of those showing the most improvement are feeling the effect mainly of foreign orders, a great many of those war orders, but it is noteworthy that home trade is beginning in larger proportion to account for the increased prosperity which is coming to many of the country's industries. That is true as one instance in the copper trade, for the advance in the price of that metal is being influenced at one and the same time by an enlarged demand for home consumption and by an urgent demand from abroad. And further improvement in home trade is promised by many of the elements in the existing situation. It is promised by the very bright outlook for the crops, by the premium put on new undertakings, by the pronounced ease in money, and by the improvement in what is broadly called the political element in business, which includes so notable a factor as the recent decision in favor of the United States Steel Corporation. It is promised, too, as an almost certain result of the extraordinary volume of trade which we are now doing with other countries. With all of those factors combining to improve home demands we may reasonably count upon home trade and foreign trade moving hand in hand for the enlargement of business opportunities.

For the security market the element of very great money ease has special significance. Even assuming a stationary volume of business and an unchanged level of business profits which underlie the value of corporate securities a large increase in the available amount of credit tends to enlarge the demand for securities and to stimulate a rise in prices. What we have now is an actual increase in the volume of business with a prospective still larger increase and unprecedented ease in money. The degree of ease there is strikingly illustrated by the fact that the surplus reserve of the New York Clearing House institutions is now within a few million dollars of $200,000,000. The control of security prices rest, of course, with many factors, and their future movements depend at least in part upon events which none can foresee, but there can be no doubt of the stimulating tendency of credit conditions such as those which now exist.

An interesting question at the moment and one which Wall Street is discussing is whether or not the demand for securities, which so many expect, is likely to spend itself on stocks or to extend to bonds as well. Speculation finds its freest play in securities which represent equities rather than liens, and thus in general speculation will seek out stocks rather than bonds. But if Wall Street's assumption of the effect of the broad factors now at work is correct it will be reasonable to look forward to a broadening of the bond market, notwithstanding the possible expansion of speculation in stocks. There seems little doubt that the American people have lately been saving, and it is only fair to assume that a large number of them will seek those securities which are universally recognized as offering greater safety, even though that be offered at a partial sacrifice of income and of market appreciation as compared with what might be obtained through less conservative investments. Whether through enlarged savings bank and life insurance investment of funds, or through individual purchases, an increase in the people's savings is pretty sure to find its sequel in a larger demand for bonds. Aside from that the increase in the supply of money, albeit a large part of it is not strictly available for permanent investment, will likely lead to increased demand for bonds as a means of profitable employment for funds which otherwise would lie idle or yield but a small return to the institutions with which those funds are left on deposit.

It thus appears that if there are elements in the situation which may greatly stimulate speculation there are also elements which will probably lead to an enlarged demand of a strictly investment sort. That is a prospect which among its effects is favorable to the right sort of reorganization for properties which are now undergoing, or which have to undergo, readjustment. It is one which will also favor doing away with more of the short-term obligations which have incumbered the money market in the past and which in too many instances have brought embarrassment both to lenders and borrowers. The work of substituting permanent securities for these temporary ones has made good progress this year, but still more work in that direction remains to be done.

EXPECT NEW WAR LOAN.

London Stock Dealings Inactive Awaiting Developments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 13.—The past week saw a quiet, steady volume of investment business. The stock market was closed yesterday, so that the effect of the better Russian news from the eastern front is as yet unseen. Interest in the City has been divided between American politics and British national financing problems. While no details have yet been definitely adopted, the general belief here is that another war loan, no smaller than its predecessor, is to be made shortly. The Government will ask Parliament to vote a new credit on Tuesday, when a statement regarding the loan may be made. Pending this great operation, general business has been inactive, although the New South Wales Government is issuing a loan of £5,000,000 4½ per cent. twelve-year bonds at 99½. The previous week's issue of Grand Trunk notes went badly, underwriters getting 5s per cent. of the offering.

The Stock Exchange values highly at this time the liquidity of American shares, for which reason the course of the market in New York was watched closely last week.

President Wilson's note excited general admiration in the City for the dignity and strength shown. Bryan, the bimetallist, has always been mistrusted by our bankers. In the light of the note's tone his resignation caused great surprise.

The steady drain of English gold to the United States leaves bankers calm, but discount rates were firmer yesterday. The Transvaal's gold output for May was the highest for two years. The proposed reduction in banking hours has been indefinitely postponed.

PARIS MARKET SAGS.

American Securities Alone Strong—Big Advance to Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 13.—Before taking a position in the past few days operators wanted to learn what Mr. Bryan had up his sleeve when he broke with the President. They are now answered, and there has been better news from the Russian front, so that there may be less uncertainty in the coming week. Lacking all support, Russian securities have sagged, and the despondency spread to other sections, finally affecting the French 3s on Friday by a quarter point loss. The American issues have again proved a notable exception to the general weakness, especially the porphyry coppers, which were helped by recent dividend announcements.

The Bank of France's statement showed an increase of 3,000,000 francs gold, which it is rumored was paid by some railway company. It also showed an advance of 100,000,000 francs to the Government. The circulation now exceeds twelve billions. Exchange rates are no easier. Negotiations for the financial arrangement with New York, under which it is proposed to transfer privately owned securities to the United States as a basis for a loan, are said to be progressing favorably.

TO INFLUENCE BRAZIL.

Facts Sought Bearing on Increase in Its Import Duties.

The Merchants' Association has received a letter from A. H. Adee, Second Assistant Secretary of State, concerning the desire of certain of the association's members to prevent an increase in Brazilian tariff rates that would be prejudicial to exports of American goods to that country.

The letter is made up largely of an excerpt from a dispatch from Ambassador Morgan at Rio de Janeiro, which points out that none of the arguments set forth by exporters of cotton goods in matter received by the embassy from the Department of State was likely to appeal to the Brazilian Government. Because the Brazilian officials have a strong leaning toward protection for their native industries, especially cotton goods, it is urged that authoritative and reasonable arguments be furnished the embassy to assist in the work of keeping the duties down, if possible.

In conclusion, Mr. Adee states that the department will be pleased to receive for transmittal to the Ambassador any information or arguments members may care to submit. Because of this, members of the association are requested to give Secretary Mead any facts they may have which may tend to influence Brazil against a prohibitive increase in tariff rates.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended June 12, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$12,345,500	$359,814,700
Same period last year	12,774,000	343,416,500

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	83.46	83.03	84.48	81.51
Same period last year	87.59	87.51	89.42	86.40

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	74	74	74	5
Alaska Gold cv. 6s	131	131	131	4
Albany & Susq. 3½s	85	85	85	6
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	14
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	92	92	92	5
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	20
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	94⅛	93⅞	93⅞	20
Am. H. & L. 6s	102	101½	102	3
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	106	106	106	13
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	102⅜	101¼	102½	205
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88	87⅝	88	27
Am. Tobacco 6s	117	117	117	1
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	59	58	58	4
Armour & Co. 4½s	92⅝	92	92	36
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93⅛	92⅝	93⅛	116
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta	83½	83	83½	3
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	101⅝	100	101⅝	329
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	101⅝	100	101¼	19
A., T. & S. F., Tr. S. L. 4s	85½	85	85½	2
Atl. & Ch. A. L. 4½s	94¼	94	94¼	9
Atlantic C. L. 4s	90½	90½	90½	8
At. C. L. L. & N. col. 4s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	2
B. & O. pr. l'n 3½s	91½	91¼	91⅜	30
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	89	88½	89	43
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	87⅜	86	87	2585½
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	80½	80¼	80½	3
Beech Creek 4s	92¾	92½	92¾	16
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100½	99⅞	100½	26
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	93⅝	92¾	93½	183
B'klyn City R.R. 5s	100½	100½	100½	2
B'klyn R. T. Gold 5s	102⅝	101⅜	102⅜	4
B'klyn R. T. 5s, 1918	100	100	100	25
B'klyn Un. Elev. 5s	99½	99½	99½	12
B'klyn Un. El. 5s, sta.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	5
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	103⅛	103	103	14
Brunswick & Wn. 4s	91½	91½	91½	2
Buf. & S. Ir. deb. 5s	78	78	78	10
Bush Terminal 4s	84	84	84	2
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	94¼	94	94¼	12
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	99⅜	99	99	7
Central Leather 5s	99½	98⅝	99½	202
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	1
Cent. of N. J. r. 5s	113½	113½	113½	5
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s	87⅜	87	87¼	151
Cent. Pacific g. 4s	87½	86⅜	87½	11
Cent. Pac., T. S. L. 4s	84½	84¼	84½	5
Cent. R. R. & B. Co. Ga. 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	1
Ches. & Ohio c. 5s	104½	104¼	104½	1
Ches. & Ohio g. 4½s	86	86	86	3
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	73	72½	73	21
Chic. & Alton 3½s	42½	42½	42½	2
C., B. & Q. j. 4s	96⅜	96¼	96⅜	169
C., B. & Q. j. 4s, r	96¼	96¼	96¼	5
C., B. & Q. I. D. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	92	91⅞	91½	10
C., B. & Q., N. e. 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	9
C., B. & Q., N. ext. 4s, reg	95	95	95	5
C. & E. Ill. con. 6s	98½	98	98½	9
C. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	25	25	25	1
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	74	70¼	71½	41
C. & E. Ill. g. 5s, r.	71	70	71	15
Chic. & Erie 1st 5s	104½	104¼	104¼	1
Chicago G. W. 4s	68¼	68	68	11
C., M. & St. P. c. 4½s	97	96⅝	96⅝	33
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, full pd.	104½	103½	104	1711½
C., M. & St. P. g. 3½s, Ser. B	77½	77½	77½	3
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Ser. A	90	90	90	4
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	89	89	89	5
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	3
C., M. & St. P. g. 4½s	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	12
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	102½	102⅜	102⅜	32
C., M. & St. P., L. & D. 5s	102¼	102⅛	102⅛	3
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s	111½	111½	111½	5
Chi. & N. W. g. 3½s	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	6
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	1
Chi., R. I. & P. g. 4s	82½	82	82½	12
C. R. I. & P. ref. 4s	65¾	64½	65¾	142
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s	46	44½	45¾	67
Chi., St. P., M. & O. 6s	116½	116⅜	116½	1
Chi. & W. ind. c. 4s	79	78½	79	11
C., Ind., St. L. & C. con. 6s	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Col. Industrial 5s	71½	71½	71½	6
Col. & South. 1st 4s	88½	88	88½	8
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	84	83	83	14
Col. & Ninth Av. 5s	97	97	97	2
Con. Gas deb. 6s	117	115¾	116⅞	67½
Corn Prod. R. 5s, '31	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	1
Corn Prod. R. 5s, '34	93¼	93¼	93¼	4
C.-Am. Sug., c. t. 6s	99¾	99½	99¾	11
Cumberland Tel. 5s	99½	99½	99½	10
Del. & H. deb. 4s, '16	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	26
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	94½	94⅛	94⅛	12
Den. & Rio G. ref. 5s	47½	47	47	34
Den. & Rio G. imp. 5s	77½	77½	77½	5
Den. & Rio G. con. 4s	74	73¼	73¼	17
Detroit Edison 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Detroit United 4½s	72½	72½	72½	1
Distillers Sec. 5s	67	62	66¼	529
Du Pont Powder 4½s	95¼	93¾	95⅜	259
East. Tenn. reorg. l'n 5s	99	99	99	4
Erie 1st con. 4s	80	80	80	3
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. A	63	63	63	3
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B	68¾	67¾	68¼	30
Erie gen. 4s	67½	67⅛	67¼	24
Evans. & T. H. con. 6s	87	87	87	7
Ft. W. & R. G. 4s	54¼	54⅛	54⅛	1
General Elec. deb. 5s	104¾	103⅞	103⅞	7
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	2
Georgia Pacific 6s	107	107	107	1
Granby Con. cv. 6s	105½	102	103¼	22
Grand Rapids & Ind. 4½s	97	97	97	5
Hocking Valley 4½s	92⅛	92⅛	92¼	1
Houston & T.C. gen. 4s	94	94	94	1
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	102	102	102	1½
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	73½	72⅞	72⅞	19
Hud. & Man. adj. inc. 5s	26½	25¾	26	124½
Ill. Cent., Lo. Div. 3½s	76½	76½	76¼	2
Ill. Central ref. 4s	87¼	87	87	19
Ill. Cent.-C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	99½	99	99	8
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	83¼	82¾	82½	2
Illinois Steel 4½s	85	83¾	83½	7
Indiana Steel 5s	100	99⅜	100	61
Insp. Copper 6s, 1919	134⅜	126¼	134	233½
Insp. Copper 6s, 1922	134⅝	127⅜	134	390
Interbor.-Met. 4½s	76½	75¼	75⅜	239
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	98	97¼	98	186
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	43⅞	41½	43⅞	79
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s, tr. r.	43	42	43	51
International Nav. 5s	42	42	42	1
Int. Steam Pump 5s, tr. r.	60	52	60	11
Kanawha & M. 2d 5s	94	94	94	1
Kan. C., Ft.S. & M. 6s	105¼	105¼	105¼	5
Kan. C., Ft.S. & M. 4s	72	71	72	22
Kan. C. Southern 3s	67¾	67½	67¾	7
Kan. C. Southern 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Kings Co. E. L. & P. cv. 6s, 1925	118	118	118	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	101	101	12
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	100	100	100	11
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	69¼	68	68½	53
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	91	90¼	90¼	35
Lake Shore 3½s	83¼	83½	83½	7
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	91¾	91¼	91¼	12
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90¾	90¾	90¾	16
Liggett & Myers 5s	100	99⅞	100	25
Liggett & Myers 7s	123½	123	123½	22
Liggett & M. 7s, reg	123	123	123	3/5
Lorillard 5s	99¾	99¼	99¼	29
Lorillard 7s	121¾	121¾	121¾	2
Lorillard 7s, reg	121½	121¼	121¾	3
L. & N. unif. 4s	93	92½	93	19
L. & N. gen. 6s	113	113	113	5
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, '63	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	2
Manhattan Con. 4s	88¼	88	88	15
Mich. Central 3½s	81¾	81¼	81¼	2
Mich. State Tel. 5s	99	99	99	2
Mil. El. Ry. & L. con. 5s	101½	101⅛	101⅛	2
M. & St. L. con. 5s	87½	87	87	3
M. & St. L. 1st ref. 4s	50	49¾	50	10
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	76	75½	75½	20
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	54	54	54	2
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	99½	99½	99½	4
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	89	87½	89	9
Mo. Pacific 4s	41½	40	40	57
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	40½	39	39	28
Mont. P. 5, Series A	90¾	90¾	90¾	33
Nat. Enam. & S. 5s	92¾	92¼	92¼	6
National Starch 5s	83	83	83	2
National Tube 5s	98½	98	98½	20
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	98	98	98	7
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, full paid	103½	102⅝	103¼	2144
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	89	86½	89	133
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	80	79¼	80	58
N. Y. Cent. ref. and imp. 4½s	88	87½	87½	63
N. Y. Cent.-L. S. col. 3½s	73½	72⅞	73½	7
N. Y. Cent.-L. S. col. 3½s, reg	71	71	71	1
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	5
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & F. 5s	103⅛	103⅜	103⅜	2
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & F. 4s	83	82⅞	83	10
N. Y. & Harlem 3½s	85	85	85	1
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	4
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	111½	111	111¼	36
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s, reg	110½	110½	110½	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	66½	66½	66½	3
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	79¼	78½	78½	2
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	71½	71	71	33
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	51¼	50½	50⅜	70
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	96	95½	95½	20½
N. Y., W. & Bos. 4½s	76	75⅞	73⅝	4
Norf. & West. gen. 6s	118	118	118	6
Norf. & West. cv. 4s	91¼	90⅜	91⅛	27
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	103	102¾	103	6
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	102	102	102	1
Norf. & W., Poca. C. & C. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	4
Nor. Pacific 4s	91¾	91⅜	91⅝	60½
Nor. Pacific 4s, reg	90½	90	90¼	12
Nor. Pacific 3s	64	63⅝	64	45½
Ontario Power s. f. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	5
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	100½	100¼	100¼	3
Ore. R. R. & Nav. 4s	89½	89	89	6
Ore. Short L. ref. 4s	88½	88	88½	17
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s, reg	87¾	87¾	87¾	7
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	95½	95½	95¾	1
Pacific T. & T. 5s	96½	96	96½	61
Penn. Co. gtd. 4s	94½	94½	94½	1
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100	99⅞	100	6
Penn. gtd. 4½s, reg	99¾	99¾	99¾	2
Penn. cv. 3½s, 1915	100⅞	100⅛	100⅛	147
Penn. r. e. 4s	98	98	98	1
Penn. gen. 4½s, ctfs.	98¼	97¾	97⅞	397
Penn. con. 4½s, ctfs. full paid	103½	103¼	103¼	146
Peo. Gas, Chi. ref. 5s	101	101	101	4
Peoria & E. 1st 4s	60½	60½	60¾	8
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	99¾	99¾	99⅝	10
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Series D	98¾	98¾	98¾	3
Public Service 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	18
Ry. St. Sp., Int.-Oc. 5s	91	91	91	4
Ry. St. Sp. La T. 5s	98⅝	98¼	98¾	3
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	127½	120½	126	47
Reading gen. 4s	93	92¾	92¾	35
Read. gen. 4s, reg	92½	92½	92½	1
Read. J. C. col. 4s	93	93	93	1
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	92⅞	92½	92½	8
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	70¼	69½	70¼	7
St. L. I. M. & SO. gen. 5s	96½	95¾	95¾	20
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r., sta.	63	63	63	6
St. L. Sw. 1st 4s	75	74½	75	44
St. L. Sw. con. 4s	59	59	59	5
St. P., M. M., M. ext. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	2
St. P., M. & M. cn. 6s	118½	118½	118½	2
St. P., M. & M. cn. 4½s	101¾	101	101	5
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	66	65	66	12
Seab. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	79	79	79	1
South. Bell Tel. 5s	97¾	97½	97½	18
South. Pac. col. 4s	82¼	82	82	13
South. Pac. cv. 4s	82	81	81¾	111
South. Pac. cv. 5s	100	99¼	100	1701½
South. Pac. ref. 4s	80¾	80⅝	80¾	61½
So. Pac., S. F. T. 4s	79½	79	79½	35
South. Ry. 1st 5s	99⅝	99¼	99½	35
South. Ry. gen. 4s	66¼	64	64¾	77
So. Ry., M. Div. 4½-5s	99½	99½	99½	2
So. Ry., Mob. & O. col. 4s	71	71	71	1
Stand. Milling 1st 5s	92	92	92	1
Tenn. C. & I., Bir. Div. 6s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	2
Term. of St. L. ref. 4s	84	84	84	1
Texas Co. cv. 6s	99½	99¼	99¼	14
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	95½	95½	95½	1
Third Av. ref. 4s	81¾	80¼	81¼	4½
Third Av. adj. 5s	78	77	77⅝	34
Tol., Peoria & West. 4s	62½	62½	62½	1
Tol., St. L. & West. 4s	47¾	47½	47¾	2
T., Wal. V. & O. 1st gtd. 4½s, Series B	98¼	98¼	98¼	10
Tri-City Ry. & L. 5s	95	94¾	95	9
Ulster & Del. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	96¼	95½	95½	46
Union Pacific cv. 4s	90	89½	89⅝	13
Union Pac. cv. 4s, reg	89¼	89¼	89¼	10
Union Pacific ref. 4s	89	89	89	1
Un. R. Rs. of San F. 4s	43	43	43	21
U. S. Red. & Ref. 6s	25	25	25	2
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5s	75	75	75	7
U. S. Rubber 6s	103¼	102½	102½	32
U. S. Steel 5s	102⅝	102	102⅛	219
U. S. Steel 5s, reg	102½	102	102	8½
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	95	95	95	1
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	95½	95¼	95½	12
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	82	82	82	2
Va. & Southw'n con. 5s	83	83	83	1
Wabash 1st 5s	101	100¾	101	20
Wabash 2d 5s	95½	95½	95½	1
Wabash ref. 4s	22½	21½	22½	60
Wab. ref. 4s, Cent. tr. rcts	20	20	20	2
Wab. ref. 4s, Cent. tr. rcts., sta	21	20	21	13
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. tr. rcts	22¼	21½	22¼	11
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. tr. rcts., sta	20⅞	20¼	20½	41
W., F. Term 1st 4s	7	7	7	5
W., P. Term. 1st 4s, Ct., t. r	5	4¼	4¼	54
W., P. T. 1st 4s, col. t. r. for Cent. t. r.	4½	4	4¼	65
W., P. T. 2d 4s, tr. r.	⅜	⅜	⅜	20
W., P. T. 1st 4s	1½	1½	1½	5
West. Electric 5s	101½	101	101¼	4
West. Maryland 4s	67	67	67	11
W. N. Y. & Penn. 1st 5s	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞	11
W. N. Y. & Penn. gen. 4s	76	76	76	10
West. U. T. r. e. 4½s	91½	91½	91½	1
West'house E. & M. cv. 5s	103¼	101½	103¼	954
West'house E. & M. 5 p. c. notes	100	99⅞	99⅞	7
West Shore 4s	90½	89⅞	90½	15
West Shore 4s, reg	89	88½	89	12½
Wilkes-Barre & E. 5s	88	88	88	3
Wheel. & L. E. 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½	1
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	2
Wiscon. Cent. gen 4s	84⅜	84½	84½	6

Total sales $12,116,500

Government Bonds.

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10 Broadway Trust
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20 Equitable Trust
50 Hudson Trust

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20 Eureka Pipe L.	50 Crescent P. L.
50 Illinois Pipe L.	25 Northern P. L.
50 National Transit	50 Ohio Oil
25 Prairie Oil & Gas	50 Prairie P. L.
28 S. O. of Cal.	20 S. O. of Indiana
25 S. O. of N. Y.	25 S. O. of Ky.

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ESTABLISHED 1886.
Only Trust Company in New Jersey That Clears Through the New York Clearing House.
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COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY CAPITAL $2,000,000 SURPLUS $7,000,000
CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

SAVINGS BANKS.
GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
(Incorporated 1833.)
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St., New York.
TWO-RATE INTEREST DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.
On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after July 1, 1915.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1915.
JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }
Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AVE., (opp. Cooper Institute).
CHARTERED 1852.
124th DIVIDEND
New York, June 8, 1915.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING June 30, 1915, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $8,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 21, 1915.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
E. SHERER, Sec'y. R. D. ANDREWS, Asst. Sec'y.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
52ND DIVIDEND
AT USUAL RATE OF **4½%** PAID JAN. 1, 1915.
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before June 30 earn from July 1.
Even $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet A, Simple Mailing System.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS.
59 Park Row, New York. 37th Year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended June 12, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,219,644	56,919,680
Same period last year	679,849	35,651,930

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	72.12	68.90	73.36	58.99
Same period last year	69.64	68.99	73.30	65.24

Range Year 1915. High.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
96	Apr. 13	89	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	89	89	89	+ 9	100
40½	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.	38	34½	37½	+ 1½	27,000
39	Apr. 19	7⅝	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	19	16⅝	19	- 3	28,100
57	Apr. 24	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	54	49	52	- 2⅝	8,850
79½	Apr. 22	50⅝	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop...	77⅛	71⅝	77	+ 2¼	150,255
59⅞	May 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	54	52	54	- ⅜	1,035
95	June 4	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	..	..	95	..	....
50½	Apr. 29	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	49¾	46	49¾	+ 1¾	8,300
86¾	Mar. 22	81	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf	..	..	86	..	....
103	May 3	87⅛	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F	100	100	100	- 2¾	100
155	Apr. 29	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	150	149	150	..	300
47	June 12	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	47	39¼	46⅝	+ 5⅛	241,900
103½	June 12	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf	103½	100	103½	+ 3½	3,800
59¾	Apr. 16	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	56½	53½	56	+ 2	22,600
116	Apr. 30	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	116	116	116	+ 3	125
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 1	Am. Cities pf	..	..	48⅛	..	....
109	June 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	109	97	105	+ 14⅞	6,245
118	June 12	107⅛	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf	113	109	113	+ 6	328
54⅛	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	48½	46⅞	48¾	..	2,400
98	Apr. 22	92	May 14	Am. Cotton Oil pf	..	..	94¼	..	....
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	..	..	85	..	....
12⅝	Apr. 19	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	7¼	6¼	7⅛	+ ⅝	3,100
8	Apr. 19	1⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather pf	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛	2,300
42½	Apr. 19	19½	Jan. 5	Am. Ice Securities	31¾	29	31	+ ½	6,000
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	12½	10½	12	+ 1	3,700
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛	2,700
34¼	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf	50⅝	46¼	49¾	+ 2½	32,880
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	95	95	95	+ 1⅝	100
100⅛	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛	800
6⅝	Apr. 22	3⅝	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	..	..	28	..	....
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf	84	73¾	83¼	+10	163,350
84	June 12	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref	106½	106	106½	+ ½	200
108⅛	May 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	81	79	81	- 1	500
83⅝	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B	..	..	150	..	....
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	..	..	106½	..	....
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf	35	32¾	35	+ 2	700
40	Apr. 30	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	105½	105	105½	+ ½	4,300
114¼	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	115¼	115	115¼	+ 3	200
115¼	June 10	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	60½	60½	60½	..	100
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	123	122	122⅝	+ ⅛	4,530
123⅞	Apr. 19	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel	227	225	225	..	670
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	108½	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅛	305
109	May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	29	28	29½	..	700
32¾	May 3	15⅝	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	88	86½	88	+ 2⅞	200
39⅞	May 1	7¾	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf	8¾	8	8¾	+ ⅝	1,300
15	Apr. 20	5½	June 11	Am. Writing P. pf	37½	34⅜	37⅛	+ ⅛	133,017
89	Apr. 26	24⅜	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper	..	..	9	..	....
9	Apr. 10	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	102⅛	99⅞	101¼	+ ⅛	7,950
105	Apr. 19	32½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F	101¾	100⅝	101¼	+ ¾	1,265
101¼	June 12	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	105	105	105	..	100
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	..	..	..	..	....
61⅛	May 1	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO	105¼	103½	105⅜	+ 1⅝	400
105⅜	June 10	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf	76⅞	72½	76⅜	+ 2¾	8,998
79⅝	Apr. 19	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	71	69½	71	+ 1	965
73¾	Jan. 27	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	..	..	70	..	....
2	Apr. 17	⅞	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛	4,400
169½	June 11	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	169½	146½	167½	-19	47,500
120⅝	June 12	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf	120⅝	114	12[illegible]	+ 6¼	1,850
93	Apr. 21	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran	90	87¾	88⅞	+ ⅝	2,800
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	120	..	....
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	72	72	72	+ 1	100
82	Apr. 29	70	May 19	Brown Shoe pf	..	..	5½	..	....
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term	..	..	90	..	....
*90	Apr. 1	*85	Apr. 28	Buff., R. & Pitts	..	..	90	..	....
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	79½	71½	72½	- 1¾	29,010
79⅝	June 4	53	May 19	Butte & Superior	..	..	..	..	....
21⅜	Feb. 8	12¾	Apr. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	16¼	14½	15⅛	+ ⅛	3,070
54⅝	Feb. 8	35	June 5	Cal. Petroleum pf	39½	35	39⅝	+ 4⅜	1,600
*60	May 6	*56	Apr. 21	Canada Southern	..	..	*56	..	....
174	Apr. 19	149⅛	June 7	Canadian Pacific	154⅛	149½	152⅜	- ⅛	41,700
83¼	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	..	..	74½	..	....
44⅝	Apr. 19	32⅜	Mar. 25	Cent. Leather Co	41⅜	36	41	+ 2⅝	28,700
104¼	May 5	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	103	102½	103	+ 1¾	340
325	Jan. 22	300	May 8	Cent. R. R. of N. J	..	..	300	..	....
*120	May 7	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel	..	..	*110	..	....
49⅜	Apr. 19	38⅝	June 11	Chesapeake & Ohio	40¼	38⅝	39¾	- ⅞	8,100
9⅜	Jan. 27	8½	Apr. 28	Chicago & Alton	..	..	8½	..	....
11⅜	Feb. 27	11¼	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf	12	11¼	12	+ ⅝	1,260
34⅝	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West	30⅛	28⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛	1,600
36⅝	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West pf	33	30	32¾	+ ⅛	12,724
98¼	Apr. 19	83¼	Feb. 24	Chi., Mil. & St. P	126¼	124⅞	126¼	+ 1½	1,530
130	Jan. 22	123	Feb. 25	C., M. & St. P. pf	128	127	128	+ ¼	387
132	Apr. 15	121	Mar. 3	Chi. & Northwest	..	..	*170	..	....
*175	Jan. 30	*166	Feb. 18	Chi. & Northwest pf	21	18¼	20½	- ⅝	19,540
39	Apr. 19	15⅞	May 27	Chi., R. I. & P	..	..	*114	..	....
*114	Apr. 8	*114	Apr. 8	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	48	45⅞	47¼	+ ⅛	31,000
49¾	Apr. 26	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper	32	32	32	+ 2	200
34½	Apr. 19	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L	58	58	58	..	100
65	Apr. 1	53⅜	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	*159	..	....
*159	Apr. 15	*159	Apr. 15	Cleve. & Pittsburgh	..	..	*55	..	....
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Mar. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co	102½	102½	102¼	+ ¼	200
102¼	June 9	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	32¾	29½	31⅞	+ 1⅝	21,800
36¼	Apr. 16	21⅜	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I	..	..	30	..	....
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	..	..	51	..	....
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf	..	..	88	..	....
49½	Apr. 3	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf	127	125½	125½	- 1⅜	1,800
131¾	Apr. 30	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	64	64	64	..	600
67½	Apr. 30	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	97½	97	97½	+ 1	300
97⅛	June 11	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf	16⅝	14¼	16	+ 1⅜	39,950
17	June 4	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref	79⅝	77¾	79½	+ 1½	1,300
81	Apr. 19	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	..	..	48	..	....
49	May 7	43	May 7	Crex Carpet	32¾	29	31⅝	+ 2⅛	96,350
34¾	May 24	18¾	May 10	Crucible Steel	90½	88¾	90½	+ 2¼	900
93	May 24	72	May 10	Crucible Steel pf	72	68⅞	72	+ 1	1,500
73¾	June 4	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	101½	101⅛	101½	+ ½	200
101½	June 11	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	..	..	..	..	....
90½	Apr. 30	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf	..	..	90	..	....
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	406	406	406	..	....
429¾	Apr. 10	393⅝	Jan. 4	Del., Lack. & West	8	8	8	..	12
64	Apr. 23	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	12	11⅜	12	- ⅞	10
18¾	Apr. 19	6¼	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf	..	..	..	..	300
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	7¼	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29¼	Mar. 4	Des. M. & Ft. D. pf	..	..	29½	..	....
114¼	Mar. 10	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	115	114½	115	..	40
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry	..	..	58	..	....
25	June 4	5¼	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	28⅝	20¾	22⅝	+ 2	46,055
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl	..	..	4½	..	....
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf	..	..	8½	..	....
92¼	May 19	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf	..	..	92	..	....
30	Apr. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	27½	25¾	27⅛	+ ⅛	30,800
46⅜	Apr. 19	32½	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf	42	39⅝	42	+ ¾	6,450
87¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf	..	..	36	..	....
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM	60	18	51	+34	12,580
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	65	42½	63	+20	18,090
218	June 3	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	215	215	215	..	110
110	June 8	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf	110	110	110	+ ¼	233
175	June 11	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	175	163½	172⅞	+ 8⅞	59,470
157	June 7	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	157	145	153	+ 1	8,280
105⅜	Apr. 13	90⅜	Jan. 4	General Motors pf	101	100	100½	+ 1½	841
53⅜	Apr. 9	24½	Jan. 4	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	48	44	47⅝	+ ½	11,100
102¾	Apr. 19	85	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf	..	..	101⅝	..	....
79¼	Apr. 19	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol	..	..	79¼	..	....
122¾	Apr. 19	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf	119¾	117¾	119¼	+ ⅜	4,453
41⅜	Apr. 13	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	37⅝	33	37	+ 2⅜	22,200
67½	June 12	45½	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n	67½	61⅝	66½	+ 3⅝	44,850
81¾	May 12	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY., L. & P.	..	..	81	..	....
97¾	May 6	95	Apr. 29	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf	..	..	97¼	..	....
175	Apr. 22	175	Mar. 3	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
117½	May 8	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	117¾	117¾	117¾	..	10
113	Apr. 19	102¼	Mar. 11	ILLINOIS CENT	108½	107½	108½	+ 1	200
35⅝	Apr. 26	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper	33¼	30½	33	+ 1½	39,710
24¾	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. voting t. c.	23¼	21½	22⅞	+ ¼	38,600
75⅝	Apr. 15	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf	73⅞	71⅝	73	..	7,300
7⅜	Apr. 3	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	..	..	5½	..	....
22	June 12	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf	22	20	22	+ 5	500
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J	104½	103	104	..	1,300
117	Jan. 9	103⅜	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	..	..	109¾	..	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp	62½	62½	62½	- 2½	300
114	Jan. 14	90¼	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	..	..	97	..	....
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	10⅝	10	10¼	+ ⅛	1,400
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf	39¼	37½	37½	- 2	1,000
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf	..	..	18	..	....
68¼	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	..	..	68½	..	....
29⅝	May 6	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	26⅝	25	26¼	..	4,600
60¼	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ ¼	200
88	Apr. 26	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	83	..	....
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser (Julius) 1st pf	..	..	109	..	....
*65½	Feb. 15	*65½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M	..	..	*65½	..	....
123	Apr. 30	122⅝	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P	..	..	122⅝	..	....
139	May 12	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co	133	133	133	+ 4½	200
110	June 12	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	110	110	110	+ 4	100
49	May 1	28	Jan. 7	LACK STEEL	47¾	44⅞	47¼	+ ¾	4,400
106	Apr. 19	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	102	101⅞	101⅞	- ⅛	200
9¾	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West	..	..	8	..	....
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf	..	..	19	..	....
146⅛	Apr. 19	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley	146	141⅝	145¼	+ 2	8,700
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	..	..	220	..	....
119½	Jan. 21	113⅜	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf	..	..	118⅜	..	....
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island	35¾	35¾	35¾	- 1	200
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	..	..	19½	..	....
105½	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	90	90	90	+ ½	100
65	Mar. 11	60¼	Apr. 8	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	60½	60½	60½	- 1½	100
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co	..	..	168	..	....
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	117½	117	117½	..	286
125½	Apr. 20	110	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nashville	118¾	117	118¼	..	1,000
82⅞	May 6	72⅜	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	79	79	79	+ ¼	100
69⅜	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf	..	..	66½	..	....
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	127	Mar. 31	Manhattan El. gtd	129	128	128	+ 1	1,443
60¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	58	..	....
103⅝	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf	103⅝	102½	103⅝	+ 2¾	200
55	Apr. 14	15½	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	47⅝	43	46⅝	+ ⅞	12,000
89	June 7	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf	89	85	86¾	+ 1½	8,872
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf	39½	37	39	- 1½	5,850
56	Mar. 2	40	Apr. 21	May Dept. Stores	41	40⅜	40⅝	- 1½	200
98¼	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf	..	..	97½	..	....
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	79⅝	73½	78⅝	+ 3⅞	56,500
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf	84⅝	84	84⅝	..	200
29¼	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper	27¼	25⅝	27⅛	+ ⅝	14,950
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅝	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	14⅛	13⅜	13⅝	..	375
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf	33	33	33	..	25
122½	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S.S. M	117¾	117	117¾	+ 1¾	300
132	Apr. 19	103	June 8	M., St. P. & S.S.M. pf	123	123	123	- 2	100
75	Mar. 3	73	Mar. 3	M., St. P. & S.S.M. 1.1.	..	..	75	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	7⅞	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅜	10⅝	11⅝	- ¼	5,200
40	Apr. 5	26	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	31½	29½	31½	+ 1⅞	800
18¼	Apr. 19	6⅜	Jan. 8	Missouri Pacific	12¾	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅝	25,450
55⅜	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	51⅝	48¾	51	..	1,300
103	Apr. 15	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf	102	102	102	+ ¾	475
112¾	Apr. 26	102	Jan. 19	Montgom. W. & Co. pf	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex	165	165	165	..	30
126	Jan. 27	121	Apr. 7	NASH., C. & ST. L	130	118	124	..	....
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 8	National Biscuit	120	118	120	+ 2	300
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf	122	121⅞	121⅞	+ ⅜	600
80⅛	Mar. 31	68	Mar. 29	Nat. Clock & Sup	72	72	72	+ ½	250
106½	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf	..	..	103⅝	..	....
17⅞	Apr. 30	9⅛	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S	17⅛	15	17⅛	+ 1¼	2,835
85	Apr. 22	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	..	..	83	..	....
70⅝	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	68⅜	64	67½	+ 3⅞	23,406
111	June 10	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf	111	111	111	+ 1¾	100
28	Jan. 5	19	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	19	..	....
7¼	June 4	4⅛	Jan. 2	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	..	200
19⅛	Apr. 27	13⅛	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅜	15⅝	15⅞	+ ¼	7,950
100	Apr. 30	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	94	85	93	+ 4	6,225
92⅜	Jan. 22	81⅞	Mar. 1	New York Central	89¼	86¾	89	+ 1¼	7,140
35⅛	Jan. 5	31	June 5	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	..	..	31	..	....
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 25	N. Y., Lack. & W	..	..	*116	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Per riod	Date.	Quotation June 12, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14½	16
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	52½	56
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E. ($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	92½	94½
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	92¾	94½
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	May 1, 15	47	49
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 15	317	322
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	May 1, 15	108	109
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jun 1, 15	60	63
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	80	83
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	33	37
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	8½
Do. 1st pf.						
7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	61	64
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Do 1st 5s, '34	6,250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	69	71
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95½
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	65	75
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	89
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57.	4,384,000	2	S	M. & N.	94	95
Bt'C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P..	2,800,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	72	77
Capital Tr..	12,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	89	91½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104¼	104⅝
Chas. Con.R. G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	92½	95
Do 5s, '30.	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	45	50
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	33	35
Cl.R.1st5s,'31.	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	M. & S.	100	101
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	.....	18	19½
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	Mar 15,15	89	91
Col. R. G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91½	92
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 15	40½	52
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	79	82
Comm. Power 1st 5s, '51.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96½	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	87	88
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jan 15,15	73	73½
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '29.	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
Dt. Ed. Co. East, P. & L. 1st 5s, '18.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	115	116
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '36	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
El. Bd. D. pf	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93½	98
El. B. & S. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	61	66
Emp. District Elec. pf.	5,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	98½	100
Do 5s.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	50	60
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '28.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	71½	75
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	87	89
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Fed. L. & T. Do pf.	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	15	18
G.G. & E. 1st 6s, 1932.	2,500,000	1½	S	Sep 1, 15	58	62
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '18.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96½
Gd. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16.	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	82
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	734,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100½
Harwood El. 5s, '29	3,023,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	100¼
Ill. & Power Sec. Cor. pf.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	81
Int. R. of B.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
B. Div.5s,'31	1,250,000	1¾	Q	Feb, 1915	92	97
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	102
B. & N. Y. F. D. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Int. L. Corp. 1st ln. 6s,'33	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	55
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	96
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74¼	75¾
K. C., R. & L. Do pf	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92½
Do 1st ref.5s	9,543,080	..	..	.....	20	22
K. C. E. L. 6s	10,200,000	1¼	S	Mar 1, 11	40	43
K. C. P.&L.'22	2,500,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	82
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26.	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	92
K. G. & E. pf	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Do 5s of '22	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	83	90
L. R. Ry. & L. E. 1st 5s,'23	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.	2,000,000	1½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Do. ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	..
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46.	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	85	90
Mobile G. & E. pf.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 31,15	60	66
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	86
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	87	89
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,585,000	3	S	J. & J.	10	15
N. St. Power Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	50	55
N.T.Tr.5s,'33	5,975,000	..	..	.....	27	29
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	83	85
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	79½
O. & C.B.R. & B. 1st 5s,'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
Ont. Power.	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96½
Ont. Power 1st 5s, '43.	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	60	63
Do deb.6s,'21	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	93
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	2,965,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	94
Ozark P.&W.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105	106
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
P.G.El.5s,'35.	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	99½	101
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	103	104
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	17	20
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, Tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	97
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	86	89
St.Jo.(Mo.)P. L., H. & P. 5s, '37.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23.	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	..
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32.	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	98¾
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	70
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	62	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	90	91½
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	85½
So. Cal. Ed.. Do pf.	10,400,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	72	75
Do gen.5s,'39	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	80	92
	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Per riod	Date.	Quotation June 12, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	*5½	$7
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Mar 15,15	$25	$27
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Tenn. R., L. & P. Do pf.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	5½	7½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Un. Elec. N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	82¼
U. L. & Rys. Do 1st pf.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	42	45
Do 2d pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	65	*68
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '51	2,108,700	¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	64	*67
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 6s, '22.	16,927,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	M. & S.	80	81¼
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	91½	92½
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	83½	84
West'n Pow. Do 6% cm.pf	14,670,000	2	..	J. & D.	82¼	82¾
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	6,000,000	..	..	.....	12	15½
Wis. Ed'n Co	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	55	57
Do db. 6s,'24	215,000 .b	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	87	92
*Ex dividend.	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	$45	$48
					93	95

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	51	53
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	56	58
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & J.	82	86
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	97½
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	89½	91½
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	..
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	94
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34.	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29.	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	1½	Q	Jul 15,14	45	47
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	82	83
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	103	104
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Sag. City G. 1st 5s, '16.	857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100½
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '30.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101¼	102½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G.($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	May, 1915	72	73½
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	$4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15,14	32	36
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	48½	50
Am. Brass	15,000,000	1½	Q	May, 15	160	165
Am. Chicle	15,000,000	1½	M	My 20, 15	148	153
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	91	93
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Apr 29,15	62	66
Am. Graph's. Do. pf.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	70	72
Atlas Powder	2,096,630	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	84	88
Bab. & Wil'x	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 10,15	168	173
Bliss, EW.,Co	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	95½	97
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	400	410
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	Q	Apr 1, 15	135	140
Braden Cop.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,15	108½	109½
Bush Term.	6,000,000	..	..	Mar 15,15	103½	105½
Celluloid	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	60	70
Childs	5,925,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,15	138	143
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 10,14	50	56
Du P.Powder	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Mar 10,15	90	95
Em. S. & Lpf	29,428,708	3	Q	Mar 15,15	470	480
Gen. Baking	2,500,000	..	..	.....	10	25
Do pf.	5,925,000	1	Q	Apr 1, 15	87	90
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	110	112
Houston Oil.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	42	45
Int. Nickel.	38,031,500	5	Q	Jun 1, 15	13¾	14¼
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	May 1, 15	103½	105½
Int. Silver.	9,944,700	..	..	.....	2	5
Do pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	65	95
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	105	110
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	63	68
L. V.C.S($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Apr 17,15	60	65
Lima Loco C. 5s, '29	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	89	94
Marc. of 'A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Mar 31,15	181	183
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	93	95
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	94	96
Pierce Oil C.	10,500,000	..	..	.....	12	12½
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 7, 14	47	50
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	32	37
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,14	152	157
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,14	101	102
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	103	105
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	240	245
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	.....	2½	2⅝
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15	101	92
Temple Coal 1st col.tr.5s	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101¼

*Ex div. ‡Including 1¼% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	16¾	17
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	1	..	Mar 15,15	565	570
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,14	265	275
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Mar 15,15	102	104
Chess. Mfg.	500,000	$10	Q	Mar 20,15	700	710
Colonial Oil.	250,000	..	..	.....	120	130
Contin. Oil.	3,000,000	3	Q	Mar 16,15	227	229
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Mar 15,15	40	42
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	$3	Q	Mar 15,15	45	48
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	May 1, 15	222	225
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,15	148	149
Ill. Pipe Line.	20,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,15	135	140
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	..	.....	137	139
Nat. Transit.	12,737,375	50c	Q	My 15, 15	95	97
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	4	Q	Mar 15,15	29	31
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	Q	Apr 15,15	210	212
Ohio Oil	45,000,000	$2½	Q	Mar 20,15	93	95
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	130	135
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	..	..	.....	310	315
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Dec 21,14	136	138
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Jun 1, 15	227	233
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	3	Q	Mar 31,15	205	209
S.W.P. & L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Mar 31,15	272	275
St. Oil (Cal.)	48,402,400	2.50	Q	Mar 31,15	108	111
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Mar 15,15	279	282
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	My 29, 15	412	415
St. Oil (Ky.)	3,000,000	4	Q	Feb 27,15	350	360
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 15	245	250
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Dec 20,14	310	320
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Mar 15,15	390	401
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Mar 15,15	185	187
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	420	430
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	S	Mar 31,15	110	115
Vacuum Oil.	1,000,000	5h	..	Mar 25,15	79	81
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 1, 14	33	35

b—Including $1.25 extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—including $4 extra. h—Including 2% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Am. Cigar.	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	106	110
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	98½	100
A. M. & Fy.	1,200,000	1¼	Q	My 10, 15	75	80
Conley Foil.	825,000	5	Q	Mar 16,15	300	325
John. T.& M.	300,000	1¼	Q	Mar 15,15	130	150
J. S. Young.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	170	185
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	109	110½
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,15	220	240
Do pf.	2,965,600	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	99½	100½
P., R.-A. T.	1,999,400	1½	Q	Jun 3, 15	195	198
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	300	320
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 15	118	120

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. &F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,15	160	175
B'lnC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,15	172	176
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	250	300
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	.....	125	160
2d Av. stock.	1,862,000	..	..	.....	..	3
2d Av.Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	10	20
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	115	120

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Per riod	Date.	Quotation June 12, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 15	550	563
Am. Exc.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	200	210
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	120	135
Bowery	250,000	*6	S	May 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	120	130
Century	500,000	3	S	Apr 1, 15	160	170
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	180	186
Ch.-P. N.($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	120	130
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 15	120	130
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	Q	May 1,15	395	410
Citi's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	165	170
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	372	380
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	135	..
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	450	165
Columbia	300,000	6	S	Jan 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 15	165	168
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 15	300	308
Ex. R. Nat. ($25).	250,000	2	S	Jan 2, 15	70	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 15	140	155
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 15	4250	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	17	Q	Apr 1, 15	855	870
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,15	950	210
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 15	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 15	390	410
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 15	400	450
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	265	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	600	620
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	300	310
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 15	505	515
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	160	170
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	600	630
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	18	S	Jan 2, 15	300	310
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	240	250
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	My 11, 15	248	251
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	180	190
Mer. Ex. Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2A 15	170	180
Metropolis	1,000,

BRISK TRADE IN MUNITIONS OF WAR

About $30,000,000 Worth Was Shipped to Allies During the Month of April.

DETAILS OF SHIPMENTS

They Include Guns, Motors, Metals, Chemicals, Cartridges, and Metal-Working Machinery.

Outward manifests filed at the Custom House are reflecting in a very substantial fashion shipments of munitions of war for the Allies. While the bulk of the war exports for the first six or seven months of the conflict were made up of foodstuffs, horses and mules, it is apparent that now American manufacturers have got down to the actual filling of contracts. These shipments in April are estimated to have had a value close to $30,000,000, with every indication that the totals for May and this month will be greatly in excess of the first month named.

Owing to the proximity of manufacture, most of the war munitions, including firearms and ammunition, are sent on their way out of this port. It was said yesterday that the serious shortage of ammunition by the French, British and Russian armies has spurred manufacturers in this country to extraordinary efforts to forward supplies in the shortest possible time. Shipments of ammunition now on the high seas for Russia, both by the Archangel route and via England where the supplies are trans-shipped, will it is believed here materially stiffen the offensive position of the Russian armies as soon as the ammunition is received.

The Russian shipments also run heavily to consignment of motor trucks, automobiles, lead, copper, wax and other items entering into war use. The steamship Tyr, sailing for Archangel, carried these articles: 280,162 pounds spelter, valued at $27,316; 2,241,133 pounds copper, worth $425,815; 262,080 pounds nickel, valued at $113,700; 174,-296 pounds nitrate ammonia, worth $20,155; 1,000 bales cotton, valued at $159,000; 149 automobiles, worth $106,-346, and sheet zinc worth $19,310. Altogether the Tyr's cargo was valued at more than $1,000,000.

The steamer Ikbal on its last trip to Archangel took this cargo: Cartridges valued at $566,900; ammunition worth $165,960; 327 automobiles valued at $84,014; firearms worth $1,134, and hosiery manifested at $15,956. The Othello for Hull, carried 1,121,418 pounds of lead, valued at $47,111, to be trans-shipped at the latter port for Archangel. The same vessel also carried leather to Hull valued at $16,842. Steamers bound to Alexandria are carrying heavy cargoes of petroleum and fuel oil, apparently for the use of the British Army automobiles operating along the Suez Canal, and the submarines in the Dardanelles. One such vessel sailing from this port, the Gargoyle, took out 2,073,032 gallons of petroleum.

Gun cotton is now figuring heavily in shipments to the Allies. The steamer Colorado, for Hull, carried 118,400 pounds, worth $33,000, while the Maroni, bound for Bordeaux, had aboard $94,213 worth consigned to the French War Department. The Maroni also had as cargo American-made chemicals worth $182,122, picric acid valued at $104,500, and carbolic acid manifested at $5,100. Items on the manifest of the steamer Stanley for Bordeaux were as follows: One hundred and nine automobile trucks, valued at $299,630; hosiery, valued at $97,420; agricultural machinery, worth $81,995; cotton linters, valued at $27,886; caustic soda, worth $70,210, and leather, valued at $12,700.

The Madonna for Marseilles had 164 horses, valued at $36,080, and 744,064 pounds of wax worth $23,328. The Texas for Havre was manifested as follows: Firearms and ammunition, $62,025; cartridges, valued at $18,035; saddlery, worth $72,736; cotton linters, valued at $65,937; 2,256 army wagons and parts, valued at $368,415; metal-working machinery, $162,745; nitrate of ammonia, $82,800; drilling machinery, $54,695, and steel manufactures worth $31,000. The Bristol City, bound for Bristol, took 448,241 pounds of spelter, valued at $39,943.

Shipments on the Phidias for Manchester included 88 automobile trucks worth $280,180; 140 automobiles, valued at $62,792; 1,400,608 pounds of lead, valued at $60,476; 941,208 pounds copper, worth $176,436, and 455,713 pounds of wax, valued at $16,700. Steamer Barkdale for Havre carried, among other things, cartridges, valued at $52,800; 726 wagons, valued at $126,570; 4,596,372 pounds copper, worth $855,735; 94 motor trucks appraised at $74,623; lead, worth $10,533; locomotives, valued at $32,500; brass manufactures, worth $30,975; iron manufactures, valued at $20,710, and metal-working machinery, manifested at $8,079.

Items on the manifest of the steamer Proconissos for Marseilles were: 1,784 bales of cotton, valued at $120,000; caustic soda, worth $6,723; formaldehyde, valued at $3,750; splegeleisen, valued at $22,537 and for Havre, 1,949 bales of cotton, worth $93,350. There was also shipped to Havre by the same steamer pig iron to the value of $32,-000. Among the supplies taken out by the Queen Margaret for the British War Office were the following items: guns and parts, $480,150; military equipment, $233,506; 110 automobiles, worth $206,483; 4,306 cases ammunition, valued at $149,233; metal-working machinery, valued at $31,684; 3 tractors, valued at $41,000; cartridges, worth $13,200; copper wire and rods, valued at $116,000; steel manufactures, worth $21,852; tanning extract, appraised at $5,884; dyewood extract, worth, $1,150, and hosiery, valued at $33,884.

Steamship Samland's manifest shows these items: For London: metal-working machinery, $164,481; 139,980 pounds trinitrotoluol, valued at $139,980; chloral hydrate worth $750; firearms valued at $4,743; 1,141,925 pounds copper worth $188,420; 806 automobiles and parts, $75,696; agricultural machinery, $20,455; 96 horses worth $43,000 and colors worth $138. Agricultural machinery for Marseilles by steamer Kirkoswald had a value of $24,737, while metal-working machinery was set down at $11,455. Steamer Lord Downshire for Havre carried 1,245 army wagons and parts, valued at $160,779; one motor ambulance valued at $2,600; matches valued at $35,430 and leather belting worth $54,159. Ambulances and parts carried by the steamer Bacchus for Havre had a value of $17,745, while army wagons numbering 2,531 had a value of $138,651. One hundred motor trucks were manifested at $70,000. Items on the list for French Army totaled $139,231. The Pannonia for St. Nazaire carried 1,600 horses worth $400,000. Steamer Ruby's cargo for London manifested such items as firearms valued at $13,256; cartridges, $4,632; 155 automobile trucks valued at $102,400; 53 automobiles worth $7,068; military goods, $2,000; copper, $25,895; copper wire, $25,000, and hosiery, $11,468.

The Hudson for Bordeaux took nitrate of ammonia worth $49,219, brass manufactures valued at $30,435, and 914 wagons and parts manifested at $99,260. Tetrachloride tin aboard the Strathlay for Marseilles totaled 239,418 pounds, valued at $56,441. The Satsuma for Havre carried lathes worth $24,524 and metal-working machinery worth $35,-568. Cotton linters aboard the same ship had a value of $16,000. Rails for the French Government carried by the Lord Ormonde had a value of $42,073.

Plan an Anti-Perkins Campaign.

Preparations for a political campaign against District Attorney Perkins as a result of indictments against east side labor union officials are being made by the United Hebrew Trades. Secretary A. I. Shiplikoff said yesterday that a conference of the representatives of the Hebrew unions of the city would be held this month to plan the campaign and to raise a defense fund. M. G. Wolpert, organizer of the Cabinet Makers' Union, said that 800 cabinet makers already had been taxed $1 each for the campaign fund.

BEATEN BY "JUNIOR POLICE."

Bronx Boy in Hospital Accuses Young Keepers of the Peace.

Jacob Levine, 14 years old, of 335 Crimmins Avenue, the Bronx, was found yesterday afternoon at Oak Tree Place and Beekman Avenue suffering from serious injuries, which he said had been inflicted by a crowd of about fifteen of the Junior Police, an organization of boys which has grown up in the Bronx in the last few months and has obtained the sanction of Commissioner Woods for its members to wear shields and carry clubs.

Policeman Hagen of the Alexander Avenue Station took the boy to a drug store, and Dr. Sheinberg conveyed him in an ambulance to Lebanon oHspital. There it was said that, while he would recover, he would probably be laid up for some weeks, for he was suffering from internal injuries and a great number of cuts and bruises about the head and face.

Levine told the police that he had been approached by the Junior Police, one of whom he said was an officer, and accused of shooting craps. He denied the charge, but they then backed him up against the wall, according to his story, and went through his pockets, finding eighty-five cents. One of the boys took fifty cents of this, and when Levine remonstrated he said the crowd set upon him, beating, kicking, and mauling him until he sank down all but unconscious.

The Junior Police were organized by Charles V. Pullen, a well-to-do oil dealer, who lives at 1,602 Crotona Park East. Pullen is Commissioner of the organization, and it is devided into regular police precincts, each with a Captain and other officers. Pullen said last night that he had had no official notice of any such occurrence as Levine described.

"The boys have tried to stop the widespread cray shooting on Sunday," he said, "and I understand that today they broke up seven games in various ports of the Bronx. There have been many threats from people who said they would 'get' the boys, and if they took any action against any one it must have been in self-defense."

EAST SIDE FORUM REPORTS.

Says Seven Months' Experiment Has Been Successful in Results.

After an experiment of seven months in promoting civic education according to the community idea the officers of the East Side Forum, which closed its season yesterday, announce that the work carried on in Public School 62, at Hester and Essex Streets, has had the co-operation of 27,000 residents of the district and has proved eminently successful in the results obtained.

The plan had for its object the use of a schoolhouse as the headquarters for the systematic development of neighborhood studies in city government, sociology, civics, and kindred matters, with courses of lectures. The supporters of the movement, through Carl Beck, the director, made a statement of the work last night, in which it was said:

"This is an unfinished experiment which set out to demonstrate that the working people of the east side are interested in special knowledge when they can select what they want, when it is convenient to get, and when it can be gotten after working hours. Next Winter it is hoped that the City College will conduct an east side extension branch and take over what this half-finished experiment has pioneered in doing. Some of us have gone as far as we could this year to make a practical demonstration that a schoolhouse forum could be systematically and successfully run every week for thirty weeks."

Director Beck was connected with the University of Wisconsin and was Civic Secretary of the City of Superior, Wis. Dr. Henry Moskowitz is Chairman and Mrs. Edward Mandel is Vice Chairman of the East Side Forum and Neighborhood Association. Other supporters include Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Edith Borg, Dr. Alfred Goldsmith, Mrs. Florence Peck, Mrs. Elsie Borg Goldsmith, Mrs. James P. Warbasse, and Abraham Elkus.

GIRL LOSES MEMORY ON CAR

Wanders for Hours Hunting Bag She Held in Her Hand.

Arleene Frost, an 18-year-old bookkeeper in a downtown importing house, took a Third Avenue car for home at 115 East 127th Street with two weeks' salary in a handbag. She was very tired, and when the car passed 100th Street everything seemed blurred to her. She became obsessed with the idea that she had lost her handbag, and in a daze got off the car to look for it.

The next thing she knew it was dark, and she was in Battery Park. She could not remember her name, so she spoke to Patrolman Nolan, who took her to the Old Slip Station, where Lieut. Casey got her some toast and tea and tried to recall her memory.

The police found in her handbag, which, with the two weeks' salary, she still carried, a note which she had started to write to "Dear Betty."

Miss Frost could tell nothing about "Betty" except that she worked in a dry goods store in Third Avenue, near 125th Street. The police found the dry goods store of Lucas Brothers, at 2,286 Third Avenue, and the girl "Betty," who identified the wanderer. Miss Frost was taken home and had recovered her memory last night, although she was still nervous. She said she had been studying and writing after work hours.

FORDHAM ALUMNI GET HALL.

Dedication Exercises Attended by Nearly 500 Graduates.

Nearly 500 graduates of Fordham attended the dedication of the new alumni hall yesterday. The gathering was also the occasion of the annual reunion.

The presentation of the new hall was made by the Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, S. J., the recently elected President of Fordham. The quarters include the whole north wing of the Administration Building. Up to a month ago most of the rooms were used in conjunction with the college library. Besides the huge meeting room and the offices, the new Alumni Hall includes a billiard room, card rooms, a music conservatory and several lounging rooms.

The old graduates received their new headquarters through Dr. Cornelius Arbia, '87, their President. Several speeches were made by the other members of the Alumni Association.

Following the presentation the forty-seven seniors who will be graduated tonight were received into the Alumni in a body. It was the first time any Fordham class was thus received as a unit. Music by the Alumni Glee Club ended the afternoon's celebration.

A dinner for the entire society was given in the college gymnasium by Father Mulry. The 1915, 1910, 1905, 1900, and 1895 classes sat before the speakers' table as the special guests of the evening.

The whole Alumni Association will take part in the festival today, and will attend tonight's commencement.

CIGARETTE EXPLODES SEWER

Fires Seeping Gas and Lifts Manhole Covers for Two Blocks.

A lighted cigarette thrown away by a passer by in Clinton Street, near Rutgers Place, ignited gas seeping from a manhole cover and caused an explosion in the sewer yesterday afternoon which lifted the manhole covers for two blocks and hurt several children at play.

William Friedman, 9 years old, of 23 Rutgers Place, was burned on the face, hands, and legs when a burst of flame followed the explosion. The boy's injuries were dressed at the Beth Israel Hospital.

The other children were knocked down by the explosion. The reserves at the Madison Street Station were sent to clear the street of the excited crowds that gathered.

MAY REOPEN FIGHT FOR SHIP PURCHASE

Treasury's Attitude Shown in Secretary McAdoo's Letter to Latin-America Delegates.

HINT OF MODIFIED PLAN

Mr. McAdoo Seeks Information as to South America's Feeling Toward a Joint Arrangement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Administration practically has decided to renew at the next session of Congress its efforts for the enactment of the Ship Purchase bill, either in its original or in modified form. The Government, however, is willing to receive suggestions from Latin-American Governments looking to a joint or common Governmental participation in lines between ports in the United States and ports in the South, and has invited such suggestions from the Governments which were represented at the Pan-American Financial Conference which convened here on May 24.

The sympathetic attitude of the American Treasury Department to this and other subjects discussed at the conference is disclosed in a letter written by Secretary McAdoo to the national delegations on the eve of their departure from the country, following a tour of many important American industrial and commercial cities. This letter is in the nature of a farewell to the visitors, but it embodies concrete suggestions for immediate action on most of the subjects on which the conferees showed substantial agreement.

Mr. McAdoo, in his letter to the departing delegations, lays particular stress upon the "imperative necessity for the prompt establishment of increased and improved steamship communication between the leading ports of South America and the United States." He also transmits a statement from Postmaster General Burleson, renewing invitations to Latin-American countries to enter a two-cent postal union, to enter into conventions for the exchange of postal money orders, and promises suggestions in the near future for improved international parcel post conventions with those countries.

Secretary McAdoo is particularly desirous that the understanding reached by the delegates as to the need of improved commercial, industrial and personal communications between the countries of the Western Hemisphere shall not be forgotten before steps to remedy existing conditions are taken. For this purpose he suggests that there be an annual meeting of the Pan-American Financial Conference, and that these meetings be held in Washington. Mr. McAdoo promises to ask President Wilson to request Congress to make an adequate appropriation for the purpose, and he has no doubt that the request will be granted.

For the same purpose, Mr. McAdoo asks that each delegation recommend to its Government the immediate appointment of nine members of the International High Commission on Uniform Commercial Legislation, recommended by a committee of the recent conference. To give the commission standing at home and abroad, he suggests that the Finance Minister of each country become Chairman of that country's delegation, and he announces that he will be one of the members of the American representatives and will ask an adequate appropriation for their purposes. Mr. McAdoo suggests that the International High Commission meet in Buenos Aires on Nov. 1 so that its recommendations can be laid before Congress when it convenes on Dec. 6. Dr. Rowe, Secretary General of the Pan-American Financial Conference, will be Secretary General of the American Commission, with offices in the Treasury Department, and Mr. McAdoo invites correspondence with it.

Mr. McAdoo, in his letter, shows that he wants as much information as he can get bearing on the subject of improved ship communication. This information apparently would be used in part to persuade Congress to enact the Ship Purchase bill in some form, and partly for the guidance of the governmentally owned ship corporation that would be created if the bill were enacted. The suggestion that the United States might be willing to subscribe with other American republics to the stock of a corporation to be controlled by a number of Governments is contained in the following request for information:

"In the event it should be deemed advisable for the Governments concerned to furnish the capital for the operation of steamship lines between your country and the United States, to what extent and in what manner would your Government be willing to assist in establishing or operating such steamship facilities?"

Mr. McAdoo does not conceal his desire to build up commerce with Latin America for the United States. He asks specifically as to the passenger and freight rates of the existing lines between Latin-American and European ports, and asks also what rates should obtain between ports in Latin America and the ports of New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

He also asks for statistics of the present freight tonnage of the various lines, inquires as to the disadvantages under which American commerce now suffers, and requests that suggestions be made as to how these disadvantages can be removed, and that he be informed as to "what favoring laws your Government is willing to enact, or what encouragement your Government is willing to give to a steamship company or companies which will establish improved steamship facilities between your leading port and the leading port of the United States."

Mr. McAdoo also asks directly what difficulties now exist in cable communication between all the represented countries and the United States, and how these difficulties can be overcome.

ROFRANO TO BE WITNESS.

City Official's Counsel Says He Will Appear in Murder Trial.

Emory R. Buckner, counsel for Michael A. Rofrano, Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, last night issued the following statement:

"Commissioner Rofrano will, of course, testify in the Carnevale case now being tried in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Two men under sentence of life imprisonment for murder have testified that Carnevale told them that Rofrano wanted a large number of people killed, including one Gaimari, for whose murder Carnevale is now on trial. To be sure, they disclaim any personal knowledge of the matter, but Commissioner Rorrano cannot sit by and see his name traduced even in such a roundabout fashion.

"When he first learned that these 'lifers' had told the story to the District Attorney, implicating him in this hearsay fashion, he sent me to Deputy Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy on his behalf, and Commissioner Rofrano, through me, offered to produce to the District Attorney any evidence in his possession or answer any charges implicating him in any way. This offer was made without any condition whatsoever. The District Attorney has not availed himself of this opportunity.

"I have, therefore, asked Lloyd P. Stryker, counsel for Carnevale, to call Commissioner Rofrano as a witness in order that he may promptly clear his name from the charges made against him by these convicts. Mr. Stryker has promised to give him this opportunity. He will be glad to testify if the District Attorney should call him, and would waive any immunity which the District Attorney would require. If neither the District Attorney nor Mr. Stryker calls Commissioner Rofrano as a witness he will ask the court to permit him to testify."

BRYAN PLANS A UNIVERSITY.

Presbyterians Think Ex-Secretary Will Push Panama Project.

Presbyterians in this city who know him say that ex-Secretary Bryan will now give considerable time to his plan to induce Protestants to establish on the Isthmus of Panama an American university, and as preliminary to it to arrange interchanges of professors between universities in the United States and some of the universities of South America.

The promoters of the Panama Conference of next February at a recent meeting adopted the following resolution:

"It shall be the purpose of the Panama Conference, those making arrangements for it and those to speak from its platform, to recognize all the elements of truth and ignorance in any form of religious faith. Our approach to the people shall be neither critical nor antagonistic, but inspired by the teachings and example of Jesus Christ."

In part to meet objection of some that the Roman Catholic Church is not invited, the following was adopted:

"We welcome the co-operation of any who are willing to help any part of the Christian program. We will not demand union with us in all our work as a condition of accepting allies for any part of it."

John R. Mott is leading in arrangements for the Panama Conference, and Robert E. Speer is to be Chairman of it. Mr. Bryan is to be one of the speakers. The President of the Panama Republic is providing a handsome hall for the meetings.

POLICE ORDER WINS JOB.

Captain Who Told His Men to Read Bible Will Administer Big Estate.

Captain George Cooley of the Third Precinct in Yonkers six months ago decided that the Lieutenants on desk duty were wasting time reading newspapers, and he issued the following order:

"I have no objection to Lieutenants reading the Bible or good magazines during their spare time at the desk, but I am going to draw the line on newspapers. I've noticed that the kind in the station house usually are yellow ones."

The Captain's order was widely published. Among those who read it was Mrs. Elizabeth Jumel Caryl, widow of Julius Henry Caryl, for whom the Caryl district of Yonkers was named. Shortly after her return from Florida for the Summer she was taken seriously ill. When she realized that her recovery was doubtful, she sent for Captain Cooley and told him she had decided that an official who would issue an order for the men under him to read the Bible would be a good man to administer her estate and that she had decided to name him as executor.

After Mrs. Caryl's death, on April 28, it was found that she had named the Captain administrator. The estate is said to be worth $1,000,000, and the Captain will probably receive a $25,-000 fee.

Mrs. Caryl did not leave a will, and the estate goes to a granddaughter, Miss Agnes Goureau of Paris, France, and other distant relatives.

WOMAN CAPTURES BURGLAR.

Intruder Overcame Mrs. Levy's Son, but She Held On to Him.

Mrs. Sarah Levy was reading the Sunday paper in her apartment at 945 East 165th Street yesterday afternoon, when she heard a noise in her bedroom. Going to the door, she saw a man ransacking the bureau drawers. She didn't scream; she said:

"You get right out of here this minute."

The intruder was taking her advice, when Samuel, 25 years old, son of Mrs. Levy entered.

"Sammy," said she, "it's a thief."

Samuel Levy proceeded to capture the unbidden visitor, who developed such an ability to resist capture that Samuel showed he needed reinforcements. Mrs. Levy caught the intruder by the collar and gave him a few shakes, after which he allowed he would be submissive to her orders. She marched him to the front door, sent her son after a policeman, and walked to the Simpson Street Police Station on one side of her captive while Patrolman McLoughlin walked on the other.

At the station she identified several pieces of jewelry on the prisoner as belonging to her. The man gave his name as Reuben Cooperberg, 19 years old, of 312 Rivington Street. The police say he admitted entering Mrs. Levy's apartment.

SWEPT TO DEATH BY SEA.

Charles Carstensen Flung from His Launch In Jamaica Bay.

Charles Carstensen, 47 MacDougal Street, Brooklyn, chief engineer for the Dubois Watch Case Company in Herkimer Street, was drowned yesterday afternoon when a sea swept him from the bow of his launch, The Scout, in Beach Channel, Jamaica Bay, near Barren Island.

Carstensen had bought The Scout last week and with James Barrel, an official of the Dubois Watch Case Company, left Rockaway Beach early yesterday afternoon. The rising wind whipped up a heavy sea, and when the launch plunged into the choppy waves of the channel, Carstensen was flung from the bow, where he was standing, and directly under the boat. Barrel made frantic efforts to reach Carstensen, but in vain. Harbor Squad A dredged for the body, but up to a late hour last night had not recovered it. Carstensen is survived by a wife and three children.

A BOTTLE WIFE'S WEAPON.

She Says Husband Tried to Kill Her Before She Broke His Head.

Policeman Merschon, who was attracted to a tenement at 143 North Ninth Street, Williamsburg, early yesterday by screams, found Leo Pershinsky, 30 years old, insensible. An ambulance surgeon from the Eastern District Hospital found that, besides scalp wounds, he was sufferng from concussion of the brain and other injuries.

In a lucid moment Pershinsky told the police that his wife, tSella, had tried to kill him with a bottle. Later, Detectives Dowling and Miller found Mrs. Pershinsky wandering along the East River front. She admitted having attacked her husband, and said she did it after he had tried to kill her. She was held for felonious assault.

HAS HEIR AND IS JAILED.

Max Richter Gave Vent to His Joy by Fishing in Harlem Mere.

Mrs. Max Richter yesterday morning became a mother, at her residence, at 2,049 Second Avenue. Mr. Richter wandered forth into the park yesterday afternoon, and decided he would celebrate by fishing in Harlem Mere, near 110th Street.

Just as he was throwing a baited hook into the water Patrolman McKenna came along and took him to the Arsenal Station, where he was locked up on the charge of disorderly conduct. Richter asked the police not to tell his wife.

LUTHERANS TO CELEBRATE.

Four Hundredth Anniversary of Luther's Protest to be Marked.

The Lutheran Society of New York has authorized President William Steinkamp to name a committee to plan the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the initial act of the Reformation. The celebration is to be primarily a civic one, and it is the purpose to invite all Protestant bodies to unite with Lutherans.

The nailing of the protests by Luther to the door of the Castle Church at Wittenberg on Oct. 31, 1517, is held by Lutherans to have been the primary act of the Reformation, and the New York celebration is to be in October, 1917.

CALLS COURT HOUSE MAD EXTRAVAGANCE

Strong Protest to Board of Estimate from the Real Estate Board.

INDORSES THE CONTROLLER

President McGuire Says the City Should Get Out of a Bad Bargain and Take Its Loss.

Characterizing the new Court House plan as "mad extravagance," Laurence M. D. McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board of New York, yesterday gave out copies of a long preamble and resolutions adopted by the board. The principal resolution says:

"Resolved, That, in view of the financial condition of the city, and in view also of the wide divergence of opinion as to the cost of the Court House site and Civic Centre project, the Real Estate Board of New York appeals, and does hereby appeal, to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to investigate at once the conditions with respect to this project, so as to determine, with as little delay as possible, whether it cannot be modified so as to be carried out on a scale less extravagant than that now contemplated, and to bring it within the financial ability of the city to carry out and within the original intent of the act which provided for it."

The preamble to the resolutions sets forth that the Real Estate Board has always opposed the scheme on the ground of extravagance, and is now alarmed at the huge proportions which the project promises to assume. It cites Controller Prendergast's protest of May 30, which said the cost would be $25,-262,100, and says other estimates place the total cost at a larger figure. It says that a committee of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects reported an alternative plan to Acting Mayor McAneny on June 7 by which, it was said, $6,000,000 would be saved, and it adds: "The original intent of the legislative act that created the Court House Board was merely to provide a Court House suitable for the needs of the courts and the Judges who serve them."

McGuire Reviews the Project.

In commenting on the preamble and resolutions President McGuire said the board had gathered much data, and in an exhaustive statement embodying all this he said:

"The only mandatory provision in the Court House law was a prohibition not to erect a Court House within a public park,' which was inserted as a sop to the advocates of open breathing spaces. Instead of saving a park it really opened the way to the reckless extravagance of acquiring the site bounded by Lafayette, Leonard, Baxter and Park Streets, which the Corporate Stock Budget Committee, in a report to the Board of Estimate on April 29, 1915, solemnly characterized as 'a selection that met with universal approval.'

"Controller Prendergast, who is Chairman of that committee, and who was one of those who initiated the original proceeding for the acquisition of the Court House site, does not approve, but on the contrary, dissents and now frankly reverses himself. He declares in the statement published over his signature that the selection of the site, with its uncertain foundation, 'was an error against which the City Government should have been protected by the architects and engineers who were acting as its advisors.'

"The Controller also takes exception to the estimates by its advocates as to its probable cost, which is within seventeen million dollars. 'No building of this kind,' the Controller says, 'has ever been erected which did not cost more than the original estimate.' He probably had in mind the Municipal Building, the Hall of Records, the Queensboro, Williamsburg and Manhattan Bridges—all municipal enterprices—and all of which far exceeded in cost the original estimates. To put it another way, the Appellate Division Court House is the only important municipal improvement ever erected within the original estimates so far as I know.

Civic Centre Idea Lost.

"The original idea of the Court House site and Civic Centre has been widely departed from. The public became interested by the fine statement of Mr. McAneny that the Court House would be an imposing structure in a great concourse of public buildings, one of which should house the Post Office and Federal departments, and another the branch offices of the State Government in this city, with the city's jail and Criminal Court Building bringing up the rear.

"The National Government did not take kindly to the proposition to go into partnership on the civic centre and the State Government entirely ignored the proposal. But the public was led to believe in the city beautiful and the wiping out of sordid Chinatown by the proposed civic centre."

Mr. McGuire quoted from the Controller's objections of May 30, and then he continued:

"The best judgment is that the city has entered into a bad bargain, that it should get out of it as best it can and take its loss without further involving its obligations or the debt limit.

"A concrete example of what figures can show is given by the Controller, who does not accept the estimate of $17,000,-000 as the probable cost. The Controller shows that if long-term bonds are issued to erect a Court House at 4½ per cent. interest, there is entailed an interest waste of $2,500,000 on every $1,000,000 of principal borrowed, if the bond issue is for fifty years, as usual. As a further warning the Controller points out the growing carrying charge for interest on city debt, which in 1901 was $12,100,206, and which has now grown to the enormous sum of $42,428,903, an increase in fifteen years of $30,328,697, or more than 258 per cent.

Board Demands a Halt.

"From the foregoing it is evident that the City Government is proceeding with the plan for a new Court House without due regard to recognized business principles; that this plan, to put it mildly, will further involve the city in financial embarrassment; that while it is admitted that a new Court House is needed, it is obvious from established facts that the present project should be abandoned because it is infeasible and extravagantly costly, and because the city at this time cannot afford it.

"The Real Estate Board, representing as it does the property interests of the city, takes a firm stand on this question and demands that a stop be at once put to this mad extravagance."

HOOPER BAIL PUT AT $2,500.

To be Examined Today on Charge of Attacking Miss Collins.

Maurice T. Hooper, 23 years old, of 517 West End Avenue, was put under $2,500 bail yesterday for examintation today in the West Side Court no a charge of attacking Miss Clementine Collins, of 712 West End Avenue, early yesterday morning. Patrolman Luderman of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station explained yesterday to Magistrate Krotel that Miss Collins was too ill to appear in court, and the case was put over to give her a day to recover.

Miss Colins's story to the police, as told in THE TIMES yesterday morning, was that she had been introduced to Hooper early Saturday evening. Hooper invited her to dine and, she says, took her to his home at 517 West End Avenue.

William J. Clarke, of 151 West 95th Street, was passing the house in his automobile when Miss Collins rushed out screaming and said she had been attacked. Patrolmen Luderman and Duggan searched the premises and say they found Hooper on the roof.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,724.—In Bankruptcy.—NATIONAL WOOLEN CO., INC., Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on June 5th, 1915, an order was made referring the above-entitled proceeding to the undersigned as Referee under Section 12-A of the Bankruptcy Act, and

Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 24th day of June, 1915, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, consider an offer of composition to be made by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, June 12th, 1915.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEPH ABRAHAMS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Abrahams, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 12th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 14th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 12th, 1915.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS HOROWITZ, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 21761.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the alleged bankrupt herein, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on the 23th day of June, A. D. 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated June 12th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankru

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Bailey‹Mfrs Lumber. White Star Tow Co‹ L I RR. Jamison‹SS Mana Hata. NY & Balt Trans Co‹ SS Westlands. Wilson Shipg Co‹SS Mana Hata. De Visser‹same. Burns Bros‹Tug Media. Shamrock Tow Co‹ Ferryboat Union.

DISTRICT COURT—Anderson, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Am Graphoph Co‹Am Parlograph Co. Warner‹Powelson. Hess‹Gr NY Patrol. Splitdorf Elec‹Eisemann Magneto Co. Same‹Bosch Magneto. Fuller‹Bingham. Wilson‹Chas Welland, Inc. Vance & Sullivan Co‹ T A Edison, Inc. Dom Trust Co‹High Grade Oil Ref Co. Benedict‹CNY. Fitch‹Young & Underhill. Star Ex Bolt Co‹Us Ex Bolt Co. Elevator Sup & R Co ‹New & Beaver Arcade Co.

DISTRICT COURT — Hough, J. — Room 8, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.—Keys‹Meyer.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 401, 4th floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity - Kintner‹Atlantic Com Co. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Bakker‹Holland-Am Line. Jaffe & Greenbaum Bldg Co‹Clinton Pk South Land Co. Sound Trans Co‹D, L & W RR. Darnell‹L I RR (2) Jacobsen‹Lancashire Shipg Co, Lim. U S‹Polet Rlty Co. A H Alden & Co‹ Harriman Nat Bk. Hill‹Toledo Rys & Light Co. Dolores Mines‹Anderson (2.) Creston-Colorado Co‹ same (2.) Pomanski‹NY, N H & H RR. Clarke‹same. Van Ostenbridge‹ Erie RR. Fox‹Harper.

DISTRICT COURT.—Augustus N. Hand, J. —Room 235, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.

Discharges:
Thos Traynor, Isidor Goldsmith, Samuel H Muthig, Wm B Hobby, Gustave Stickley, Rosenfeld & Dubelsky, Thos F Burchill, M G Klosky, Gingold & Scheffer, M & S Kabre, Oscar S Sachs, Samuel Rauchberg, Morris J Weiss,
Under objections:
Morris J Sydney, Barnet Schwartz, Aaron Galef, Abraham Freundlich, J & H Mandelman.
Adjourned Cases:
Philip Holtz, Simon B Hamburger, Elsen & Feit, Harrison B Rosenberg, Schnaff & Mass, K Marks & Co, Frank G Gevin.
Motions:
Cailler & Co., Fritz Scheff, Atsco Inc., T A Hoffman, Ernest Boecker, Toby Claude, Levinson Siegel Co., T A Hoeshen, Mike Glassman, Stultz Bros, Cetzel Befeler, Morris Rosentranch, Nat'l Woolen Co., John R Perlhefter, K Marks & Co., Frank T Kee, S Dessan & Sons, Friedman & Cohn, White Van Glahn Co., Boshinack & Son, The Annex Homes, Hassett & Darragh, Chas A Sheidy, J P Pierson Co., D W Gluck, L H Lang & Co., Aetna Cont Co., Ernest Wierner & Co., Isidor Morris, Margaret M Fritz, Rosner Baum & Baum, Louis Sisenwein, Mercadante Regan & Co., White Van Glahn & Co., Hanelin & Co., Dal Hawkins, R G Thomas & Son, Margaret M Fritz, Wm L Suttlin, Benno Siegel, Glen Island Realty Co. (2,) The Annex Homes, N Y Cloth Sponging Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Admiralty Calendar—At 10:30 A. M.
Strathan SS Co‹ Johanesen
Johanneson‹Sylvan Dell.
Dixon‹SS North Star.
Nazzard‹Tug P RR No 34.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Bankruptcy Calendar.—At 9:30 A. M.—Re Clarence E. Hopkins.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR FOR MONDAY.
People‹Horowitz, Rothmann‹Im R T Co Ferdinand Munch Brewery‹Amoruso, Goldberg‹Fidelity & Casualty Co. Walton‹Walton. Jaffer‹Jaffer. Peabody‹Bingham. Duffy‹McClellan Hahn‹Baum. Tuthill‹Forbes. Vacuna Sales Co‹ J C M Mfg Co. Menier‹Autosales Gum & Choc Co. Larkin Lumber Co‹ N Y R E Sec Co. Desowitz, Inc‹ N Y R E Sec Co. B F Goodrich Co‹ Rosenberg. Franklin‹N Y R E Sec Co. Silver‹Singer. Psaki‹Kissel Motor Car Co. Re Voelker. Ellis & Ford Mfg Co‹ CNY. Rosenberg‹Bingham, Guimanas‹CNY (2). Meyer‹Buckridge. Ortelero‹Dougherty. Perlstein‹Blankstein (2). Hoffman‹Hoffman. Re Rinzler (Abramson). Munson‹United Booking Offices. Schriefer‹Laimbeer. Birch‹Birch. Schilt‹Abrams. Chisolm‹Rosenberg. McGuire‹Petrie. Aetna Life‹ Natl Exc & F. Reiss‹Rhinelander. Wolff‹Wolff. Columbia Metal Box Co‹Kirchoff. Lake‹Pioneer Pearl Button Co. Parsons‹Parsons. Lewin‹Hecht. Garcia‹Goldsmith. Giles‹Edward Langer Printing Co. Smith‹Crear. Commercial Trust Co‹ McKenna. Lewis‹Lewis. Robertson‹Robertson. Am Auto Supply Co‹ Gabriel. Math‹Bruck. Re N Y Modern Brass Works. CNY‹Paskus. Same‹Gammil. Cinque‹I'Araldo Italiano Pub Co. Levy‹Burwell.

Stern Bros‹Michaelis. Sexauer & Smith‹Allerton & 38 St Co. Aginsky‹Aginsky. Clear.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Eng—Paynton‹Ireland. Inq—Wolf‹Flack. Inq‹Mutl All Tr Co‹ Wilner. Inq—Siegel‹Kallarchijk. Inq—Irving Natl Bk‹ Carnegie Trust Co. Fair‹Brick. Goldmutz‹Baumgold. Blitzen‹Vechsler. Hitencocok‹Cafe Raub. Cohen‹Atlas. O'Brien‹Sears. Zuckerman‹Wallack. Man Lan, &c Co‹ Wilbur. Bohn‹Alt. Gardner‹Weinberg. Wurzel‹Wechselbaum. Peck‹Silvarey. Sway Bargain House‹ Swezey. Lowe‹Underwood. Hagenauer‹Hagenauer. Sanders‹Barnaby. Diaz Bldg Co‹Empire City Lumber Co. Wisner Mfg Co‹Dunziger. Twombly‹Paul Gerli & Co. H E Leyan Adv Agency‹Regan. Frey‹E Regensberg & Sons. Forman‹Van Patten. Reynolds‹Babcock. Pipitone‹Nordone. Muller‹Pierson. Kupic‹State Bank. Knobloch‹Lump. Brenner‹Brenner. Murphy‹O'Rourke. Clear.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Dunn‹CNY. Smith‹Flint. Levy‹Standard Utility Co. Armstrong‹Mulcahy & Gibson. Shea‹same. Persian‹Bonn, (2.) D'Alesandro‹same. (2.) Persian‹same. McGonigle‹Senior & Stout. Levin‹Harris. Peterson‹Bowen. Ryan‹same. Herrmann‹Hess. Trainor‹Whiting. Smith‹Cunard SS Co. Wannetick‹Jackson, (2.) Scarcinoto‹Cosgrone. Omanowitz‹NY Rys. Pincus‹Schleckter. Givens‹Utica Hippodrome Amuse, (2.) Berkowitz‹Jarmulowsky. Jacobs‹NY Cons RR. Kessler—Nassau Elec RR. Moran‹Atlantic Exp. Rubel‹Wollner. (2.) Vandeveghe‹NY Rys. Goldsmith‹R von Zimmerman Bldg. Maier‹Schreiner. Schlit‹Pitts Const Co. Hess‹Int R T Co. Curtis‹Hooker, (2.) Wall‹Markert. Clear.

PART IV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART V.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendars of Parts III. and VI.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Levin‹Aronson. Sponsillo‹B H RR. Van Saun‹Cons Gas. Liebowitz‹L I RR. Clark‹Mason & Seaman Transp Co. Murray‹J J McGrath Plumbing Co. Pizzente‹Underpy & Foundation Co. Withington‹Boettger. Gross‹Simon. Kulaschik‹Holbrook C & Co. Cronk‹Capabinco. Pearson‹Houpt. Lane‹Smith. Black‹Lasher & Lathrop, Inc. Ross‹Tramer Const. Wittenberg‹Falkenberg. Task‹Osar. B Allen‹NY Rys. J Allen‹same. Fromberg‹F J Lennon & Co. White‹Pitts Life & T. Mirman‹Warburg. Spindel‹Breslauer. Clark‹Mason & Seaman Transp Corp. Sisson‹James McCreery Co. Abrams‹Smith. Himmler‹Traube. Edson‹Marcus. Kiley‹Marcus. Hamburger‹Block. Troka‹NY Rys. Rose‹Int R T. Feldman‹Ehrlich. Macaronsky‹Int R T Co. Clear.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Bonner‹Van Smyth. Oliver‹Oliver. Conley‹NY & Q El L & P Co. M Garlick‹NY Rys. H Garlick‹same. Devonish‹Imperial Inv Corp. Murrey‹B H RR. Williams‹CNY. Root‹NY Cons RR. Loughman‹CNY. Schleicher‹West Side Const Co. Healy‹United Elec Lt, &c, Co. Miller‹Ackerman. Sachs‹Int R T. Hirschfield‹Yellow Taxicab Co. Sackman‹Goldstein. Roberts‹L I RR. Crome‹Bergoff. Weinstein‹Singer Sew Mach Co. Lake‹Keller. Donohoe‹Thompson-Starrett Co. Sackheim‹Pigueron. Dreyfuss‹Ocean Elec Ry. Cornelius‹Rieser. Anderson‹A Buchsbaum Co. Waite‹Shea. Sheikowitz‹Yellow Taxicab Co. Young‹Steeplechase Park Co. Ochsbogroo‹Dock Cont Co. Seid‹Higgins (2.) Cuthane‹Nat Fireproofing Co. Preston‹Hobbs. Case on.

PART IX.—Adjourned for the term.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hanley‹Butler. Graeber‹Swartwout. Cullen‹W c Cornell. D Marx‹S D Davis Const Co. R Marx‹same. Consalence‹Cauldwell & Winslow Co. Levitt‹Fisher. Flood‹Yellow Taxicab Lagnadia‹Linder. Heath‹Roth. McCormack‹Roth Flirstein‹Van Kueren. Verlino‹Mulcahy & Gibson. Anderson‹Fix. Mayer‹Yellow Taxi'b. Mayer, Jr.‹same. Norokofsky‹Lyons Exp Co. Resch‹Becker. Gopsis‹Child'a Co. Bystron‹Villiard. Rosenthal‹Int R T. Faber‹CNY. G Rizzo‹Broadman. N Rizzo‹same. Teasi‹Salisbury Rty. Fitzmaurice‹Conley Foil Co. Allen‹Gen Ch Co. Quinn‹Kirkman & Son E Gold‹Froman. J Gold‹same. Wilen‹Conroy Bros Edward‹Colored Orp Asylum. Osalin‹T A Gillespie De Stephano‹Int R T. Rubinowitz‹Ogle, (2.) Clear.

PART XI.—Pendleton, Arnheimer‹Hess. Winn‹Pitts Const Co. Peraino‹Bradley Con. R Schmedes‹Defaa. H Schmedes‹same. Bass‹Enton. La Rocca‹Emp C Sub. Lewis‹Gang. Ruocco‹Jos Gallick Const Co. Sushin‹Miller. Duffy‹L I RR. Messer‹Burstine (2). McSorley‹B H RR. Boyle‹Corti. McCormack‹Benoliel. Latta‹Salisbury Rlty. Randall‹L I RR. J.—At 10:15 A. M. Todaro‹Salisbury Realty Co. Ott‹Hensle Const Co. O'Brien‹Hencken & Willenbrock Co. Schlossberg‹Frank (2) Levingston‹Farmer. Same‹Lamb Pub Co. Hale‹Wright. Povinlak‹Tarler. Cooke‹Int R T Co. Petulla‹Rosander. Cohen‹Brown Co. Frankford‹Feinstein. Krampff‹Womanada Land Assn. Markowitz‹Reliance Trading Co. Case on.

PART XII.—Recess.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Newburger, Case on—Pariante‹J Albert & Son (2.) J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on—Rosenberg‹ Kreeger. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Woodruff‹Michaud. Tilton‹Putnam Hooker Co. Catalog Print Co‹ Auto Supply Mfg Co. Mandell‹Simon. Webb‹Valentine. McKittrick Co‹Montague Mach Co. Fair‹Brick, (3.) Archer‹Amsdell. Stearns Co‹Hart. Warner & Havland‹ Ayer. Hodges‹Quigley. Kadushin‹Stearns. Greenwald‹CNY. Dept of Health‹De Hefano. Goldstein‹Schwartz. Lykens‹Hopkins. Kaldor‹Strauss. Ins Co of N A‹Simpson, Hendee & Co. Nyken‹Harvey. Guarantor Rty Corp‹ Barnum. Hoye‹McBean. Ramsdell Dec Co‹M Loew's Theatres (2.) Doyle‹Am Bonding Co O'Dea‹Woods. Emdin‹Fid & Cas Co. Ronan‹Wagner. Frymier & Hanna‹ Wetmore. Stratton‹Met Trust. Franken‹Diamond. Earle‹Warren. Case on.

PART XVI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
N E Cotton Exch‹ L B Schoenfeld & Co. Millinery Outlet Co‹ Wise & Co. Van Houten‹Pulsifer. Adamson‹Schreiner. Hoffman‹Hirsch. Frieman‹Hurtig & Seam Theat Entrp. R & F Fraser. The Oriental Bank‹ Stallo. Hall‹Schiff. Monheimer‹Herman. Kresel‹Pockrass. Overlander‹Holbrook, C & R Corp. Fish‹Iselin, Jr. Nat'l Enamel & Stpg Co‹Fortunoff. Mass Bondg & Ins‹ J F Dolan Cont Co. The Regina Co‹Clair. Stoddard‹Nat'l Life Ins Co. Caley‹Smith. Donohoe‹Thompson-Starrett Co. Schackheim‹Pigueron. Dreyfuss‹Ocean Elec Ry. Cornelius‹Rieser. Anderson‹A Buchsbaum Co. Waite‹Shea. Sheikowitz‹Yellow Taxicab Co. Young‹Steeplechase Park Co. Ochsbogroo‹Dock Cont Co. Seid‹Higgins (2.) Cuthane‹Nat Fireproofing Co. Preston‹Hobbs. Case on.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—May Term Continued—Recess.

PART XVIII.—Whitaker, Bloch‹Miller. Evans‹Rubber Goods Mfg Co. Amer Water Supply Co‹Public Cup Vendor Co. Bauman‹Borst. Parnall‹Seeber. Bonney‹Boland Aeroplane, &c, Co. Pease & Elliman‹ Term W'house Co. Cohen‹Brown-Weiss Realty Co. Konig‹U S Cas Co. Voska, Foelsch & Sidlo‹Ruland. Wells‹Berry. Judson‹Hatch. Watterson‹Cohen. Solar Light Co‹Steel Prod Eman Co. E Rieger Co‹Croner. Gannon‹CNY. Feldman‹Elec Carriage Call, &c, Co. Eltingon‹Aetna Ins. Same‹Hanover Fire Ins Co. Same‹U S Fire Ins. Same‹German-Am Ins Co. Same‹No River Ins Co (2.) Same‹Globe & Rutgers F I Co. Same‹Williamsburg City, &c, Co. Same‹British-Am, &c, Co. J.—At 10:15 A. M. Same‹Fire Assn of Phila. Same‹German F I Co. Same‹Aachen & Munich F I Co. Same‹Home Ins Co. Same‹Granite State F I Co. Same‹Liverpool & L & G Ins Co. Same‹Phoenix F A. Same‹Ins Co of N A. Same‹Glens Falls F I Co. Same‹No River Ins. Same‹Richmond Ins. Same‹U S Fire Ins. Same‹Citizens Fire Ins Co (2.) Same‹Virginia Fire, &c, Co. Same‹Williamsburg C F Ins Co (2.) Same‹Milwaukee Mech Ins Co. Same‹Camden F I Co. Same‹Nat Fire Ins. Same‹New Hampshire F I Co. Same‹Albany Ins Co. Same‹Vulcan Ins Co. Same‹Atlas Assur Co. Same‹Concordia F I. Long Branch Banking Co‹Fisk. De Carlton‹Glaser. Burns Bros‹Lieberman. Carlin Const Co‹ CNY. Appleby‹McGrath. Case on.

PART XIX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Montgomery Cooperage Co‹Wasserman. Hunt‹Armstrong, (2.) Hall‹Williams. Essex Glass Co‹Empire Bottle Co. Marlow‹Equit L I. Allo‹Bengmat. Mullen‹Spiwak. Stand Pneu Action Co. ‹Fargo. Cohen‹Given. Aaronson‹Baum. O'Brien‹Withington. Sockloff‹Burstein. Guerber Eng Co.‹Cent Theatres Leasing. Seixas‹Rosenfeld. Hally ‹ Int R T. Lowinson‹Hilton. Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 504, 5th Floor, Hall of Records.
Oscar O Friedlander, Margaret H Miller, Sophie Elkan, Agnes E Stonebridge, Alfred G Vanderbilt, John K Steger.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 503, 5th Floor, Hall of Records.
Harriet Wells Smith, Mary Sweeny, Morris S Heilbrun, Blanche B Robinson, Eva M Doane, Dennis Lehane, Lillian N Young, Maria B Dawson, Kate C Ryan, Margaretha Hummel, Issues of fact:
Estates of:
George J Bryan, Blanche B Robinson, Helen Vivian Perez, Lucille A Perez, James E Galbraith.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Castaldo‹Horn. Lucas‹Kahn. Cavanaugh‹MacEvoy & Shirley. Ness‹Bass & Bass. Nat Nassau Bk‹Cleary Hasenfratz‹Suskes. Feiner‹Bernstein. Hilliard Hotel‹Robinson. Conredy‹Combs. Same‹Jacobsen. Schwed‹Air-Gas Synd. Dalool‹Docko. Halle‹Goldbaum. Davis‹Cohen. Gorey‹Grass, (2.) O'Sullivan‹Durant. de Belleuse‹Hearst. Ness‹Bass & Bass. Nevin‹Bach & Co. Lankutis‹Amer Brass. Wright‹Israel. Katzman‹Sussman. Wetter‹Bohlmeyer. Mannix‹Herbert Robertson & Co. Wood‹Torbert. Langman‹Lowenstein. Same‹same. Hauck‹Kyle. Relyea‹Dabo. Stark Bk‹D & R G RR. France‹Colonial Mo P Cannistraci‹NY Rys. Pearl‹Century Bk. Godfrey‹Keeler Co‹ Wasser. Gartner‹Kilgore. Auster‹Tischler. Wear‹Koehler. Needle‹Hartman's Knick S Warehouse. Guild Co‹Gardner. Baruch‹Copeland. Levy‹Levine. Kleinman‹Auerbach. Bristor‹Reinfeld. Sinclair & Valentine Co‹Aydelotte. Century Gar‹Madine. Claremont Iron Wks‹ 146 W 142 St Corp. Weinfeld‹Bernstein. Harr Corp‹Chipman K Mills. Wratschko‹Segal. Ranzal‹Gumble. Rosenblum‹Newman. Weiss‹Trautman Fire. Burns‹Spiegel.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Jonas‹N Y Rys. (2.) Sorkin‹N Y Rys. Vincequerre‹Pitts Cont Co. Cigna‹same. Sterrer‹Lass. Firth‹Grand-Delancy Co. Hausman‹Consol Gas. Austin Baldwin & Co‹ Kohler. Sinkowitz‹N Y Rys. Hammer‹Okun. Damp‹Beach. Keystone Tire & R‹ Sidney B Bauman Auto Co. Weinberg‹J J Steindler Co. Ginsberg‹Steinfeld. Pomberstein‹N Y Rys. Dantzig‹Wadler. Cahill‹Hayward. Borstad‹Sup Council R & P Co. Mackey‹Brett. Conforti Cont Co‹Alt Rty Co. Goodwin‹White. Peyton‹Club Laundry, Inc. Gurlikof‹Linch. Marcus‹Congregation Nausach Hari. Castagno‹Fitzgerald. Canton‹Barlow. Rabinowitz‹Rosenberg. Goodman‹Haney. Donlin‹NY Rys. Wolff‹Cohn. Davis‹Yellow Taxi. McKee‹Postal Transf Service Co. Oemff‹Ocean SS Co. McClermand‹Sykes. Bellows‹Grannis. Rosenberg‹Wilson. Stein‹Janis. Ostrowsky‹Jacobs. Schiff‹Sheffield F Slaw-Decker Co. Landesman‹Shulsky. Miller‹Lax (2.) Cleminte‹Cymrot. Devery‹Hoban. Paterno Bros‹Frazee. Gallagher‹McNulty. Mulstay‹Michaelson. Murphy‹Westcott Exp Co. Korotti‹Holbrook, C & R Co. Collins‹NY Rys. Jacovitz‹same (2.) Fitzgerald‹Leary. Dorfman‹Heid. Dunn‹Conn Cab Co. Schachter‹Weinstein. Cohen‹Velsner. Lack‹Holzner. Phelan, Jr‹Rossano. Reingold‹Int R T Co. Needle‹Hartman's Knickerbocker S N H Co. Brunzeel‹Whyte.

PART III.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commerical calendar.
Well‹Jacobson. Firestone Tire, &c, Co ‹Eastern Asp Pav Co. Texas Co‹same. Brownstein‹Kantor. O'Brien‹Kent. S Blick Co.‹Britten. Nat Security Bk of Phila‹Strauss, (2.) Leonori Hotel Co.‹ Quintard Iill. Skolnick‹Stone. Corbett‹Solliday. Moreau‹Schreiber. Hamnis Distilling Co ‹McEvoy. Bassett‹Moore. Carroll‹Blum.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court.

Satler‹Sofranski Bros Co. Granby Co.‹Piper. Koenig‹Vidaver. Harris‹Tuska. Irving Nat Bk‹ Antioco. Relyea‹Dabo. Wilbeth Rty Co.‹B Crystal & Son Co. Traut & Hine Mfg. Co.‹Thurnauer, C Brown & Co.‹Brill & Kaplan Co. Hogg‹Monypeny. Davis‹Bradshaw. Rainier‹Exclusive Features, Inc. Koenig‹Vidaver. A Walker & Co.‹ Bloom. Alliger‹M K & T Ry. Reiner‹same. Heine‹same. Todd‹same. Brengle‹same. Fine‹same. Kruck‹same. Hellwig‹same. Gatte‹same. Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Weisel‹ Herald Realty Co.—Julius J. Frank, Haskell ‹Moran—Irving Washburn. Frimi‹Frimi—Henry F. Miller.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—City R. E. Co‹Josephine D. Morgan—Edward R. Cohn, Victoria Rosmainer‹John O'Reilly —Nathan M. Sameth.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Sarbarsky‹Drew. Coviello‹Lotito. Shields‹Merlain. Schwartz‹Schwartz. Realty Operating Co‹ Stoutenburgh. Same‹same. Manh Ry‹Linnell. Same‹Lenane. Laheney‹Laheney. Green-Wood Cemetery ‹Brown. Scotch Presb Church‹ Leventhal. Kreck‹White. Beringer‹Millholland.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Barnett‹Holbrook, C & R Corp. Waldstein‹Herzog. McCarthy‹Middleton Rty Co. Newman‹Sheffield Farms. Connolly‹Kimball. Weatherby‹Vermilyea Rty Co. Lemanno‹Solinger. Schneider‹Int R T Co. Pallidino‹Pitts Con. Halberstadt‹Int R T Schiff‹Harris. Williston‹Pt Morris Casting Co. Gilljamsen‹Empire Sub Co. Siegel‹NY Con RR. Highest number reached in regular order, 812. Walt‹Tesla. Rogot‹Klamentzky. McGregor‹Int R T Co. Morre‹CNY. Palansky‹NY, S & W RR. O'Brien‹Bronx Gas & El Co. Burke‹Callan. Levine‹Siegler. Turk‹Schlender Con Co. Stange‹G Roberts Co. Bernstein‹Int RT Co. Lipmann‹Couch Rty & Imp Co. (2.) Ginzberg‹Ginzberg. Cohen‹Film Motor Dispatch Co. (2.) Slaughter‹Mulcahy & Gibson.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of:
Max Geringer, Nathan Kirshner, Albert R Smith.
Wills for probate:
Jane E White, Sophia M Woemser, Cornelius S Rourke, Patrick J Daly. Sophia Fensterstock.
Accountings:
Francesco Giorgetto, William G Ehrlich, Edmund C Allcot.
Adoption:
Mildred Barber by F X & H Touchette.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.
People‹Sanna.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Yates‹Samuels—Clarence Y. Palitz.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department —Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Motion calendar.
Peo‹Stehr. Baldwin et al‹Bay Rty Co et al. Godley‹Thompson, as Commr.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR—At 1 P. M.
Carey‹Eastern Terminal. Gordon‹Wyness. McKevitt‹Sherwin. Dunn‹Stand Gas Co. McKin‹Kranz. Hendrickson‹Gulde. Marczinak‹King. Weiss‹Ward Bread. Gill‹Leberman. Brow‹y McDermott. Cumimngs‹B H RR. Klein‹B, Q Co & S RR. Ungler‹Woods. Davidson‹Valley Yam Co. De Kalb H Co‹Madison Theatre Co. Baumann‹Stengster. Dana‹Dana. Miller‹Burns. Hamberger‹Goldstein. Stokes‹Consol RR. Lewyers Title Co‹ Lockwood. Fulton‹Ingalls.

NONENUMERATED MOTIONS.
Re Horton. Glaser‹Burns.

DAY CALENDAR:
Mugiar‹Castleton Hotel.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions.
Webster‹Indian Refg Co., (2.) Re MacDermott. Van Duers‹Barth. Dempsey‹Barker. Flynn‹Flynn. McKnight‹Franklin. Steinman‹Cohen. Doyce‹Streeter. Cobiank‹Thompson-Starrett Co. McNeill‹Gillens Sons Lighterage, Inc. McAllister‹Biermeyer. Visento‹Carpenter. Boxley & Herrick, Inc. Frey‹Barth. Williams‹Wavecrest Const Co. Sharpe‹Gibson. Mennillo‹Mennillo. Cooper‹Bushman. Re Av M. Grossman‹Grossman. Bklyn Trust Co‹ Rumph. Bernstein‹Kingsbury. Jacobs‹Mathigen. Wechsler‹Salomon. Re Peoples Trust Co. (Flynn.) Murray‹Sheewan & Sons, Inc. Nelson‹Hay Fry & Ir Wks. Mackin‹Mackin. Kern Horse Remedy Co.‹Kern Moroney‹Manuell. Eagle Savgs & Loan Co.‹DeLorenzo. Mager‹NY & West Spec Co. Meyers‹Morrow. Ginsburg‹Miller. Palmantieri‹Agleloff. Schofield‹Mechanics Bank. Same‹De Waltoff. Same‹Wolper. Block‹Honig et al., (2.) Re Av J Pumping Sta Griesemer‹Knox Hat Mfg Co. Eggert & Bro‹Young. Hinze‹Hinze. Greenp P H L Orange Lodge‹Patterson. Raffiniers d'Olive d'Huilles, &c‹Henle. Rty Sup Cor‹Diaz Bldg Co. Hess‹same. Begod‹Begod. Kalb‹Kalb. Re Dranoff. Demorest‹Butts. Seibert‹Gormly. Beckoff‹Glasser. Myers‹Rider. Breslawsky‹Breslawsky. Revnock‹McMullan Trucking Co. Grossman‹Grossman. Re Simon Nager, Jr., Inc. Tatum‹Tatum. Ballou‹Block. Bernstein‹Marcus. NY Mun Ry Co.‹ Vogel, (2.)

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Van Siclen, J.
Heil‹Wulff. Gardner‹Gardner. Goddard‹Gladding. Haaga‹Haaga. Grogan‹Grogan. Powers‹Lawyers Title Ins & T Co. Seebeck‹Seebeck. Zulencki‹Nidzgorski. McLean‹McLean. Magee‹Rang. Freedman‹Blackman. Inq—Danziger‹Glickman. Inq—Buerman‹Axis Bene Socy. Goepfert‹Zerwick. Hanbury‹Cuming. Highest number reached on the regular call, 2229. Segall‹Welch. Farrington‹Farrington Guinan‹Somerville. Hurwitz‹Chabot. Atwater‹Merchants' Motor Sales Co. Himmelmann‹Com Exch Bk. Inq—Lahn‹Lahn. Smith‹Smith. Botshon‹Botshon. Gahn‹Doty. McGovern‹O'Brien. Rowe‹Egan. Inq—Smith‹Smith. Murphy‹Leonard. Beecher‹Carroll. Bouert‹Kreichel. Idaho-Md-Del Co‹Un Bank, Bklyn.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Benedict, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Scudder, J.; Part VI., Maddox, J.; Part VII., Manning, J.
Defren‹NY & NJ Light Co. Judson‹I R T. Menger‹Manh Show Case Co. Knapik‹Waterbury Co. Igoe‹Garbutt et al. Morrissey‹CNY. Bergstrom‹Nas RR. Polin‹Nespole. Elberth‹CNY. Tornross‹Transit Dev. Calandrillo‹N Y Bottle Co. Mitchell‹B, Q Co. & Sub RR. Gruhn‹Eppig. Beck‹CNY et al. Rattner‹Ruppert. McCormick‹No East Constn Co et al. Kaplan‹C I & B RR McElhiney & Hauck Co‹Rhodes. Anderson‹Volpe. Davey‹Ehrlich. Shea‹Nas RR. Pece‹Candiloro et al. Williams‹B H RR. Lyons‹CNY. Goldstein‹B H RR. Perlman‹Goldmeyer. Saltus‹B H RR. Hurley‹Madsen. McFadzen‹Hamilton Storage & Term Co. Wilson‹Crowell. Adams‹Byrnes et al. Longman‹CNY. Kazakauski‹NY Dock Ganim‹Ganim. Gibbons‹B H RR. CNY‹Cummings et al. Mechanics' Bk‹de Caballero. Allen‹CNY. Strauss‹same. Hirsch‹Giles. Merrigan‹Merrigan. Madden‹B H RR. Phaneuf‹Tidewater Paper Mills Co. John Reis Co‹Zimmerli. Int R T‹CNY. Farrell‹Steeplechase Park Co. Madden‹Callaghan. Schaptoff‹Colgan. Hillebrand‹B H RR. Orr‹C I & B RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Bugarman‹Stolitsky. Kranz‹CNY. Waclaski‹Nassau RR. Sokoloff‹C I & B RR. Gronstrom‹Hinkle Iron Works. Wandell‹CNY. Rubin et al‹Ozdoba. Itzkowitz‹Star Woodturning Co. Davis‹Streep. Letlow‹Hamilton. Browning‹C I & B RR. Anderson‹Frank et al. Paffen‹CNY et al. Gillespie‹Caldwell. Thompson‹Krellwitz. Rooney‹Nas RR. Yakabovska‹Szetna. Swain, Nelson & Sons Co‹CNY. Distasio‹Smith Co. O'Brien‹Agar & Co. Scarperia‹Margulies. Leman‹Westminster Hotel Co. Cooke‹Stack. Moscato‹Prince Line. Piazza‹Sharkey. Gulman‹CNY. Rohr‹B H RR. Beatty‹same. Nick‹Obermeyer & L. Eisenberg‹Miller Bldg Co et al. Highest number reached on regular call, 6997. Owens‹N Y & Q Co Ry Co. Lackomowitz‹Bates Co et al. Seidenberg‹Halpert. Stevenson‹N Y & Long Br RR et al. Bell‹Cahill. Zenower‹Harding. Schwartz‹Fleischer. Akerblom‹Percy Kent. Mccarthy‹Cohn Cut Stone Co. Balsage‹Transit Dev. Sakalowski‹same. Kusevich‹Acme Foundry Co. Roth‹CNY. Donovan‹Int R T. Burguin‹Sherwood. Wenstein‹Whelan. Rose‹Rock B Bathing. Dupont‹Yonkers RR. must be answered by H. Koenig.

The following causes will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court.

Bliss Co et al. Highest number reached on regular call, 1,220. Hupe‹Hurley et al. Pollini‹Pub Wks Con Co, and CNY. Peo Trust Co‹Flynn et al. Roache‹Flynn et al. Jones‹CNY et al. Gerbe‹Gerbe. Shea‹Norris. Liggio‹Queensboro Prop, Inc et al. Hellriegel‹Hellriegel et al. Wilson Bros et al‹Flushing Hosp & Disp et al. Freund‹Freund. Napier‹NY Mun Ry Corp et al. Prackelt‹Prackelt. Ringe‹Bklyn & Q H and H Corp et al. Hill‹Schneider. Stemberg‹Stemberg. McLean‹Merchants L & D Co et al. O'Loughlen‹O'Loughlen. Calyx Const Co‹ Gateway Rty Co. Streifler‹Eisenberg et al. Kelflin et al‹Wm H Moffett Rty Co. Goistner‹Rosensweig. Schulz‹Schulz.

PART III.—Tomkins, J. Jones‹Obermeyer & L. Fleming‹Borden's Cond Milk Co. Wiggins‹Freeman. Knierim‹McKnight. Van Opstal‹Close. Pressel‹West Co Brew Co. Barsaghi‹Brennan. Kleinholz‹Ryan. Wood‹Le Grande. Cushing‹Close. Larzelere‹Lavis. Dickie‹Horton. Oake‹Petrizzi. Mamaroneck Sash, Door & Trim Co‹ Hann. Slater‹Holsworth. Seller-Blanchard Co, Inc‹Colonial Coal. Havemeyer‹Havemeyer. Noonan‹Balck. Tibbits‹Cohen. Hyatt‹Bussing. Lynch‹Newton Paving Co. Porte‹Porte. Rositzke‹Meyer

FIRST SUBWAY CAR IN STEINWAY TUNNEL

Makes Round Trip and Shows Electrical Equipment to be in Order.

OPEN TO PUBLIC ON JUNE 22

Celebrations Planned for Long Island City and Forty-second Street Terminals.

The first car to make a trip through the Steinway Tunnel under conditions which will prevail when the tunnel is opened to public use next week left the Long Island City Station at Jackson Avenue at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon and reached the present Manhattan terminus in Forty-second Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, ten minutes later. The running time was reduced two minutes on the return trip, and it was said that when the tunnel is opened for traffic on June 22 the trip will be made in three or four minutes.

Yesterday's trips through the tunnel were made to test the electric connections. When the tunnel was completed in 1907 trains were run with an overhead feed wire. This has been removed, and yesterday's car was the first to try out the third rail that was substituted. At the completion of the test the electricians announced that everything had worked satisfactorily. Only one of the two tracks through the tube was used in the test, the other not being completed. The car with which the test was made was sent to Long Island City via the Long Island Railroad tunnel in the morning.

The tunnel will be officially opened at 11 o'clock on June 22, when President Shonts of the Interborough, the Directors of the road, members of the Public Service Commission, Mayor Mitchel, heads of city departments, and members of the Queens Chamber of Commerce will make the trip under the river in the first train. Celebrations are being arranged for at both ends of the route on the opening day.

Few knew of yesterday's trip, and it attracted no attention at either end. The only persons aboard the car were the motorman and electrician. The rails had become rusty from the dampness of the tunnel, and as the car passed along the tunnel was brightly illumined with showers of sparks. The dampness, it was explained, was due to seepage, but it was said that when trains are passing regularly, forming air currents, the dampness will be no more noticeable than in the Hudson tubes. At the Manhattan end a little rivulet flowed between the tracks toward the centre of the tube, where the pumps remove the excess of water. The red and purple lights of the block system were lighted throughout the tube during the test, and were also said to be in perfect order.

Their power is generated in a dynamo in a room adjoining the platform of the Jackson Avenue station. Beside the dynamo are two storage batteries powerful enough to furnish light for the signals for several days in case the dynamo breaks down. The Jackson Avenue platforms are long enough for only four subway cars.

Work on the connections between the Steinway tunnel and the Manhattan Subway and Queens elevated lines will go on steadily after the tunnel is opened, and until connections are completed at the Forty-second Street station, from which passengers must walk more than a block to reach the Subway at Grand Central Station.

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DO YOU KNOW

the difference between an auction sale *where every lot must be sold* **NO MATTER WHAT PRICE IT BRINGS** and an auction sale where the lots *must bring*

PRICES HIGH ENOUGH TO PAY OFF A MORTGAGE?

THE 779 LOTS of the Bradish Johnston, Inc. and Schrenkeisen Estates

EVERY LOT WILL BE SOLD

No Matter What Price It Brings

YOU WILL BUY AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

The lots are situated directly on the line of the city's quickest growth and *within one to six blocks of three Subway Stations on the Lexington Ave. Line*

On Westchester Ave., Clason Pt. Rd., White Plains Rd., and adjacent avenues and streets, Bronx Borough, N. Y. City.

WILL BE SOLD AT ABSOLUTE AUCTION

no matter what price they bring

TUES. and WED., JUNE 29th and 30th

at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street

70% Can Remain on Mortgage. **Titles Insured Free**

For particulars, apply to

J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & 3rd Ave.
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

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THE OWNERS ARE COMPELLED TO SELL

The **172 West Bronx fully improved Lots** on West 172d St., Macombs Road, Featherbed Lane, Shakespeare Ave., Jesup Ave. and Jesup Place at

ABSOLUTE AUCTION NEXT WEDNESDAY,

June 16, at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey St. The Lots adjoin two stations of the **DUAL SUBWAY SYSTEM** at Belmont St. and at West 170th St.

Sewers and City Improvements Are In.

LOTS ARE READY FOR THE BUILDERS. **ASSESSMENTS ARE PAID.**

70% on Mortgage. **Title Policies Free.**

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Two Family Tapestry Brick

Eleven rooms, tiled baths, double sun parlors; high class; strictly modern throughout; duplex entrance; especially arranged rear driveway. Individual laundry for each apartment in basement; parquet floors; steam heat (boiler for each apartment).

Moderate Prices—Easy Terms.

Two blocks to ocean front. Convenient to Brighton "L." 5c. Fare to Park Row.

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CRAFTSMAN HOMES in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250. Send for booklet. OTTO SINGER, on premises, E. 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Av. J. Station, Brighton Beach L.

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Surrounding Kew Gardens Station, in the Beautiful Hills of Kew.

15 Minutes from Herald Square
Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.

ARTISTIC NEW HOUSES
Ready for Occupancy.

$8,500 to $32,500 on Convenient Terms.

Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.

For details address JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day.

Convenient trains to Kew:—Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:16, 9:00, 10:02, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon; 12:30, (12:48, 1:10 Saturday only,) 1:24, 2:06, (2:45 Saturday only,) 3:00, 3:45, 4:12, 4:29, 5:00, 5:16, 5:31 P. M. SUNDAYS—8:26, 9:05, 9:57, 10:40, 11:17, 11:36 A. M.; 12:36, 1:08, 1:50, 2:30, 3:08, 3:40, 4:04, 4:38, 5:25 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SMALL FARM,

Fairly good house, needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating nearby; $100 cash, balance $12 per month; one hour from city. Small Farm, Box 126 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

BUNGALOW CALIF. STYLE

5 rooms, full cellar, range, tubs, &c., in kitchen, rustic veranda, built on slope of hill, about 100 feet from road, southern exposure, grand old shade trees; cedar, oak and hickory grove, 1¾ acres, ten minutes walk to station, convenient trolley to magnificent harbor; boating, bathing and fishing; 20 minutes walk from house; express trains one hour from city; full price $3,200; will take $250 cash; balance $18 monthly. A. Cedars, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y.

Waterview Bargain

Will sacrifice Dutch Colonial waterview home for $13,000, some cash, balance mortgage; 9 rooms, 2 baths, large living room, large open fireplace. Will complete and decorate to suit. On large corner plot overlooking Long Island Sound. 3 blocks from R. R. Station. 20 minutes from Herald Square. Ideal social centre. Golf and tennis. C. R. Mellen, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 7440 Cortlandt.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH

A modern cottage of eight rooms in good locality must be sold at once; no reasonable offer refused. P. O. Box 13, Flushing.

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NEAR THE SEA

Among refined surroundings; 45 minutes from New York; commutation $5.25. You can do it with little effort, acquiring the lots on easy payments. Illustrated map on request.

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One seven and one eight room fully furnished apartments. Southern exposure. Reasonable terms for Summer months. Inquire Manager, on premises.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Advertising agency desires to find purchaser for a new Dodge; also a new Ford; delivery date optional with purchaser. T 101 Times.

Hupmobile, 32 H. P. touring cars and roadsters, 1914 models; both are in excellent condition throughout; fully equipped, and guaranteed the same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1915 TOURING CAR.
Slightly used, but guaranteed the same as new; will sell very reasonable. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Rauch & Lang worm-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. S 12 Times.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 233 Times Annex.

Cadillac bodies, $25 up; all models; other bodies equally cheap. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Packard, 1910 touring; excellent condition. 299 East 64th St.

Cadillac, 1914, 7-passenger, $1,000; Mercer, 1912, runabout, $900. Phone 127 Melrose.

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Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults.
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contract.
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Packard touring car, fitted with wire wheels, for rent; day, week, or month. Telephone Morningside 7670. Abbey.

Practically new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

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Seven-passenger Packard for hire; $3 per hour. Telephone Borgman, 1941 Circle.

For hire, 7-passenger Packard; by month, $350. Riverside 3611. 209 West 102d.

For hire by month, 1915 Six Packard, owner drives. Tel. 6583 Plaza.

Elegant Packard, 18, and Renault town car for rent; very moderate. Sommer, 319 W. 56th.

Packard landaulet for rent, monthly or trip. Murray, telephone 1364 Columbus.

Packard touring; hour, day, week, or month. Staples, 6957 Plaza.

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50 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Will sacrifice my handsome 7-room cottage, having all modern improvements, in a select neighborhood, few blocks from station, trolley, and stores; must raise $125; will arrange balance to suit. C. Cottage, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Furnished house at Hollis, elegant location, plot, 125x100; $75 monthly for Summer season. R. H. Days & Co., Fulton St., Hollis. Phone Hollis 6354.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Villa, Alta.—12-room house; garage; all city improvements. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Villa plots as low as $1,000 at Hastings. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE. — Ten rooms, bath; electric light; heat; 3 acres; fruit; tennis court; garage; hennery; vegetable garden; rent $50, unfurnished, or $500, furnished, for the season. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Homes at Scarsdale and White Plains. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch, handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling, dining room with elegant electric dome, parlor open fireplace, on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. Paton, Box 156 Times Downtown.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

For Sale.—Will sell at sacrifice new two-family house on plot 26x110; exclusive section, near water front, Long Island; 25 minutes from Penn. Station. Call or write Room 1,116, 38 Park Row, New York.

$250—JAMAICA HOUSE BARGAINS—$250 Choice of 30 new houses, 6 to 9 rooms. Built by myself. Best neighborhood. All modern improvements. $250 cash. Balance as rent. F. L. Ferguson, 5 Union Hall St., Jamaica. Telephone 244.

WATERFRONT PROPERTY.
Are you interested in a waterfront bungalow? If so write, call or telephone; little cash needed; no brokers. S. Eichen, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. C. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE, with three lots; good soil and fine location; good view of water; boating, bathing, and fishing; price, $2,200, on easy terms. Apply Owner, 243 West 34th St. Phone 1760 Greeley.

House, 9 rooms and bath; plot 75x150 ft.; $6,500; near Long Beach. Write for particulars, Simonson, East Rockaway, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS, in modern one family houses and choice building lots; a large number from which to select. THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices.

They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address all inquiries to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, Care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Because change of residence to Pittsburgh will sell the best-located residence in Mountain Lakes, with a view of many miles in all directions; on hill, between trolley and station; easy terms. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Black, 405 Lafayette St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE OSBORNE
205 WEST 57TH ST.

1 Eight Room Apartment To Rent,
Furnished or Unfurnished.

Also to sublet, one 10 room Apartment with 3 baths; sunny exposure.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

261 Central Park West

N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.

9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up

First Class Fireproof

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE HILLCREST

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

Rents — Parlors 18x23
$1,500 to $1,800 — Dining Rooms .19x19
Bedrooms 14x16

Immediate Possession If Desired.

BROOKLYN.

Best Values—Southern Exposure

Concessions; decorated to suit; every improvement; fine service; 4 rooms, $25 to $26; 5 rooms, $30 to $33. 1066 President St., corner Bedford Ave. Phone 8477 Prospect.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE. NICE COMFORTABLE ROOM; ONE, TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING, PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS. TERMS MODERATE. 68 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av., Spitz Cottage.—Excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, 41 South Willow St.—Excellent accommodations; location desirable and convenient; references.

Long Island.

FLUSHING, L. I.—Well-appointed house; large rooms; own products; unsurpassed location; near train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av.

3 Park St., Long Beach.—Room and board for couple; refined home. Manion.

Inwood, L. I.—Luxurious accommodations, high-class private home; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York; reasonable. Phone 2573 Spring, or write Damson, 636 Broadway.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates; booklet. Apply Gunther & Uedele, also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway, 401-402.

WANTED—Family to board for Summer; nice country place; good table; convenient to train and trolley; also near waterfront. Box 334, Roslyn, L. I.

New York State.

Dr. Knipe, 85 Franklin St., physician and trainer. Health Farm, Sparkill, N. Y.

Maine.

"The Undercliffe," situated on Penobscot Bay; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; good place to rest; booklets sent upon application. Van Buren Black, Cape Rozier, Maine.

Connecticut.

Old Homestead Dairy Farm.—Milk, eggs, fruit, and vegetables; deep, shady lawn; tennis and croquet; home cooking; rate, $8.50 per week. A. M. Cook, Moodus, Conn.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

New Jersey.

Few choice rooms beautifully furnished and nicely located in quiet and refined, well-kept house with excellent table; fine lawns and trees; four minutes from D., L. & W.; special rates for families. Apply The Stansbury, 39-41 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Two adults, girl of 10, 2 rooms, bath; private family preferred; commuting distance. K 80 Fulton St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

NEAR-BY CONNECTICUT, inland and shore front acreage. Crawford, 7 East 42d, N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—Township timberland in Maine; unusual opportunity; no brokers. Address Owners, Box 843, Gorham, Me.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

ON BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—Rent fully furnished, farmhouse, 10 rooms, bath; motor boat, ice, fuel. Famous fishing, boating, golf. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Elegantly furnished large house; lawn, garage; $100 monthly. Mink, Great Neck Station.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE LARGE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $30, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT, CLEAN, TELEPHONE, TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. INQUIRE ROOM 807, 309 BROADWAY.

Loft in fireproof Mietz Building, 134 Mott St., near Grand St. 75x80 feet; excellent light; steady steam power, heat, elevator; suitable machinist, light manufacture; immediate possession. Owner, 87 Elizabeth St.

WILL sublet small loft, 20x25; good location; cheap rent. Apply National Garment Co., 8 West 19th St.

Desirable light space, 10x21 or larger, to sublease 10th floor Martin Bldg., cor. 31st St. and Broadway. Apply Room 1,006, 1,261 Broadway.

Attractive office to sublet at sacrifice; 347 5th Av., opposite Waldorf-Astoria; 2 years' lease. Call between 2 and 5. Room 1,100.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful room, near Park; board optional; Summer rates; phone.

ROOMS OR BOARD, private house, superior accommodations; references; Murray Hill district, three blocks from Grand Central Station; terms, $12 to $15 per week. Address T 33 Times. Telephone 4229 Murray Hill.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms; delightfully pleasant; private bath; exceptional cuisine.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH; 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class service; table the best; every convenience; bath on floor; Summer rates.

53D, 57 WEST.—Double, single rooms; baths; excellent table; Southerners accommodated; references.

54TH ST, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; table guests; Summer rates.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms, private boarding house, excellent service.

351 WEST 57TH ST.
Large room; excellent cuisine; telephone; electricity.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; board optional; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Delightfully cool, handsomely furnished rooms, with balcony, in house with owner; fine cook; also small rooms; electric light; continuous hot water.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; private house; phone.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Single, en suite; handsomely furnished; Southern; excellent board; express. Steel.

72D, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; bath; excellent board; Southerners accommodated.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well-furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.
Large, small rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

76TH, 87 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected, adjoining bath; excellent cuisine; reasonable; telephone.

77TH, 338 WEST, (cor. Riverside Drive.)—Two beautiful large south rooms for rent, with board, to refined person appreciating freedom and quiet of exclusive house; private bath; electricity; telephone; references.

79TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, (64 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.)—Delightful rooms, overlooking Hudson; excellent Southern table; Summer rates.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board, satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 104, 105, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, cool rooms; electricity, generous table, home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable two, three; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Attractive home, near Park; excellent cuisine; moderate; references; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms, near Park; electricity; homelike; telephone; references; moderate.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Superior table, in charge competent chef; choice large, small rooms; private bath; table guests accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 549 WEST. (Apt. 12.)—Room and board; private family; excellent table.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

8 Park St., Long Beach.—Room and board for couple; refined home. Manion.

Inwood, L. I.—Luxurious accommodations, high-class private home; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York; reasonable. Phone 2573 Spring, or write Damson, 636 Broadway.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; connecting or single; excellent table.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large rooms adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8857.

Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone. 20-22 West 16th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; superior board; bath, shower; homelike. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order Grand location; 30 min. Broadway, &c. fare. Lovely rooms, excellent cuisine, all comforts. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

Brooklyn.

THE WOODRUFF.
Beautiful Flatbush, overlooking Prospect Park; 20 minutes Park Row, 15 minutes beaches; Brighton "L;" corner house; handsomely furnished; equipped; suites 1, 2, 3 large rooms; private baths; attractive dining room; table unexcelled; unusual opportunity for discriminating. 68 Woodruff Av.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH, 130 EAST.—Comfortable, well-furnished, cool rooms on bathroom floor.

32D ST., (Off Broadway,) New Hotel Strand. —Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive room; all conveniences; choice location.

43D, 15 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; square room, single room; Summer rates.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large airy rooms, single and connecting; private bath; telephone.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large and small, nicely furnished rooms; running water; gentlemen only.

128TH, (5th Av.)—Large, convenient, front room, suitable one, two gentlemen. Harlem 314.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 295, Near 41st.—Beautifully furnished, large room; bath, shower, electricity; Summer rates.

SUBLET to lady, large room; private bath. Telephone Mornings, 6391 Murray Hill.

West Side.

8TH, 7 WEST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean; telephone; select house; reasonable.

11TH, 005 WEST.—Cool, airy, clean rooms; high-class apartment; gentlemen; references. White.

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless, clean rooms; hot water always; select house.

32D ST., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

36TH, 18 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath, $7; hall rooms, $3 up.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

47TH, 11 WEST. — Apartment; front, back parlor; other rooms; telephone; electric lights; all conveniences.

47TH ST., 31 WEST.—Parlor floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity; select.

47TH, 9 WEST.—Private home; exceptionally furnished; one or more rooms.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large room; single or en suite; attractively furnished; Summer rates.

52D, 54 WEST.—Connecting front rooms; running water, bath same floor; congenial location.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large front room; modern conveniences; Subway; elevator; references. Hammond.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.
Two rooms, bath, attractive, furnished apartment.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room, running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive corner room in modern apartment; delightful park view.

69TH, 105 WEST.—Room, with private bath; also small room; private house.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; southern exposure; refined references.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $5, $6; hot and cold water, electricity; no rooming house.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, cool, comfortable room; convenient Subway, "L."

72D ST., 121 WEST.—Large double room, front; also parlor floor, with bathroom.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room with private bath; small room; board optional; quiet neighborhood; price reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractively furnished, pleasant rooms; select neighborhood; bath, phone; Summer rates.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive, nicely-furnished double single rooms; conveniences; summer rates.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house, suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large room; quiet, cool; all conveniences; superior house.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large, small; with or without bath; electricity; telephone; Subway.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Beautiful, airy rooms; bath; immaculate; Summer rates; block Subway; telephone.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; attractive Summer location; convenient Subway, "L."

79TH, 160 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms, same floor; reduced Summer rates; Subway.

305 WEST 80TH, (SCHUYLER 3917.)
Attractive room in high-class apartment; bachelor.

251 WEST 81ST, (BROADWAY.)
Exceptionally attractive room in refined private family; high-class apartment; gentlemen; references. 2E.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome large and single rooms, adjoining bath; $4, $5, $6; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family; rent large room; private bath; phone; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large and small rooms, electric light, piano; private bath.

82D, 68 WEST.—Clean, cool double, single rooms, parlor floor; Summer rates.

82D, 80 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; telephone; $8.50. Anderson.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; baths; board optional; cool, quiet; transient; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy rooms; one block elevated station; moderate rates; references; gentlemen.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; private house; Summer prices; references.

94TH, 35 WEST.—Bachelor's apartment; bath with shower; quiet refined surroundings; near Park.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable, newly decorated room; quiet, refined surroundings. Owner. Reference.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small rooms, front basement; references.

94TH ST., 256 WEST.—Large, cool front room in attractive house; near Riverside.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; overlooking Hudson; adjoining bath, shower. Linz.

107TH ST, 220 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; gentlemen; conveniences; $5; references. Apt. 21.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

CLERK.—Knowledge of stenography bookkeeping; all office routine. Box K., 262 Grand St.

COOK, WAITRESS.—Lady desires to obtain situation for a cook and a waitress, sisters; best references. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, 58 W. 48th St.

COMPANION-GOVERNESS.—A position as companion-governess wanted by a refined young English lady; references. C. B. 169 Times.

HOUSEWORKER, half time, or nurse; reliable colored girl; nearly four years at last place. C. Jones, 55 West 139th St.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish method; ladies' residences; physicians' references. Delly, 118 West 89th.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Woman of experience, with best of references, would like position as nursery governess or child's nurse. Eleanor Pellicciari, Box 87, Dobbs Ferry.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts; good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss F., 36 West 125d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER. — Good education; take rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; pleasing personality; live with parents; $10. Miss Ruby Coney. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, reliable, two years' experience; references; $8. D 543 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; beginner; intelligent; excellent school record; neat; quiet manner; American; no agency; $7. Miss K., 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; refined American; good address; rapid, accurate; touch typist; most excellent references. A 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High School graduated; 2½ years' experience office assistant; accurate. Miss Reis 2424 7th Av. Phone 1060 Audubon.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' commercial experience; Christian; $15. B 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—1½ years' experience, thoroughly competent, rapid, accurate, neat; $8. D 341 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Five years' city experience; understands any switchboard; can handle busy board; best references; at present employed. T 61 Times.

YOUNG woman wishes position as working housekeeper; has excellent references. Apply to Miss J. Allan, 103 E. 75th St. Phone 8586 Lenox.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country, other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TUAL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 99th. 5889 Riverside.

COOK, $28; waitress-chambermaid, $25; nurse, $25; cook, $35; chambermaid-laundress, $28; houseworkers, $18-$25. Domestic Exchange Agency, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5807.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 135d. 6916 Morningside.

CALL RIVERSIDE 4375 for efficient colored servants. Domestic Agency, 203 West 98th.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

HOUSEWORK. — A competent and willing girl for general housework, good cook, willing to go to country, Connecticut shore; American family; wages $25. Address or call Monday or Tuesday, 40 West 190th St., corner Grand Av. Telephone 1725 Fordham.

MANAGER.—Woman wanted, over 35, well educated, in our sales department, to become manager; will receive commission on sales while learning the business. Mr. Ryan, 156 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER in small law office; previous legal experience necessary; salary $10; answer, stating qualifications. Y 281 Times Annex.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHOWCASES AND FIXTURES.
—NOW IN USE BY REVILLON FRERES. PARTIES INTERESTED IN FIXTURES OF HIGH QUALITY WILL FIND PRICES VERY LOW. 19 WEST 54TH STREET.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum bought. Benjamin's, 1,584 Broadway, between 47th-48th Sts., opposite Strand Theatre.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

149TH ST., (773 St. Nicholas Av.)—Two desirable rooms on floor; private; electric lights; bath; ladies; references. McNamara.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Exceptional room; every convenience. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple, having charming apartment overlooking Park, will rent room; lavatory; adjoining bath. Columbus 7915.

CLAREMONT AV., 49, (Corner 119th.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; overlooking Columbia.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE

TWO WOMEN SAVED FROM YACHT ASHORE

Twisting Hell Gate Currents Drive Chicago Craft on Ward's Island Rocks.

RIVER TUGS PULL HER FREE

Hawser Breaks and Rescuers Save Her a Second Time—Crew Refused to Give Owner's Name.

The auxiliary yacht Margaret of Chicago, 93 feet in length, which was leaving this harbor with a party of pleasure-seekers for a trip by the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes to Chicago, started through Hell Gate at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon shortly after ebb tide.

People on shore and on other craft in the river were admiring the handsome lines of the yacht, when they were surprised to see her veer off from the Astoria side of the Hell Gate channel and take a course near Ward's Island. Hell Gate channel has so many currents and so many dangerous rocks that few valuable craft are taken through it except by trained pilots, and when the tide is low these always hug the Astoria shore where the channel is comparatively safe. It looked as if the man at the wheel of the Margaret was either ignorant of the waters or was making a foolhardy exhibition of skill. It was noticed that the boat was carrying the owner's pennant.

Fast on Rocks.

Very soon after the Margaret had entered Hell Gate those who were watching her saw her come to a sudden stop where the Nigger Head rock is off Ward's Island. In a few minutes the crew were busy putting the yacht, which was schooner-rigged, under canvas. The wind filled her sails, but the yacht did not budge. She was fast on the rocks. The crew at once began to take in the sails to prevent the yacht's bottom from being ground on the rocks because of the wind's tendency to drag her forward.

The Margaret soon began to show a distinct list to starboard. Two women who were in the party were put on board a small gasoline tender which belonged to the yacht and were carried to Ward's Island, but were later taken off and finally landed on Manhattan.

A little later the tug Mattie of the Daly Towing Company, which had been summoned by telephone from Ward's Island, arrived. The Margaret by this time had listed so far to starboard that it was impossible to maintain a foothold on her deck, and she seemed to be in danger of capsizing. The tug fastened two hawsers to her, made for Ward's Island, and succeeded in righting her partially. Other hawsers were later carried ashore on Ward's Island and made fast, preventing the yacht from slipping on her side.

When it seemed as if those on board the yacht were in danger of being pitched overboard, a crew put off from the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Station at the foot of Wardell Street, Astoria. They came alongside of the yacht, as she was being tugged into an upright position, and shouted to know if help were needed. A stout man in white duck, who seemed much agitated, shouted:

"Keep off the boat. Get away from here. All we want is to be let alone."

Again in Twisting Currents.

Later all except the members of the crew were taken off, and at 9:30 o'clock last night, when the tide had risen several feet, the Mattie, which had been joined by another tug, succeeded in pulling the Margaret off the rocks.

The yacht's bottom was no sooner free, however, than the craft was caught in Hell Gate's treacherous currents and sent twisting toward the Astoria side. The hawsers of the two tugs were both torn loose, and the Margaret, without either sail or engine power to aid in steering her, was sent turning in one direction and then in another.

The two tugs put on full steam and started after the yacht, which was being carried in the direction of the Sound. Blowing their whistles to warn other craft of the danger from the pilotless Margaret, the tugs manoeuvred to get within reach of the yacht. Her continual changes of direction made it difficult to get alongside, and the yacht was almost on Scaly Rock, on the Astoria side, a mile from Nigger Head Rock, when the tugs finally got hawsers on her and headed back for Manhattan with her in tow. It was found that the Margaret had escaped serious injury.

The only Chicago yacht named Margaret, according to Lloyd's Register of Yachts, is owned by J. Corkill, an investment broker. Word was received from Chicago last night that Mr. Corkill was not on his yacht, but that a party were taking the boat from New York back to Chicago. It could not be learned who were on board yesterday.

WAR ORDERS GO BEGGING.

Pittsburgh Firms Report $30,000,000 In Contracts Unaccepted.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 13.—It is estimated that fully $30,000,000 in orders for war material are going begging in this country. Sentiment, lack of mechanical equipment, low prices offered and severe specifications are among some of the reasons given for these rejections.

I. W. Frank, President of the United Engineering and Foundry Company, having seven plants, refused large orders for ammunition which were offered to his company. Mr. Frank laid the orders before the Board of Directors and they refused to accept them.

Brokers who have contracted to supply war munitions are urging manufacturers to accept contracts, and 5 per cent. commission is freely offered to any one who can find shops that will do the work. As a result, prices on war material have taken an upward turn.

SAYS HARVARD MEN DRINK.

College Urged by Senior Essayist to Abolish Club Bars.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 13.—That three-fourths of the undergradutes at Harvard use alcohol is asserted by Richard Connell of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a Harvard senior, in an article published in the current quarterly of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine. He adds that he knows no college drunkards, and says only a small fraction of the alcohol users abuse the habit. The clubs which have bars, he declares, contribute the largest quota of steady drinkers, and he asserts that these bars are run in evasion of the "dry" law. He says the university authorities should regulate or abolish these bars.

"University, to preach good citizenship, must practice it," says Mr. Connell, "and it does not seem good citizenship to me to vote against license and permit polite blind tigers."

MARY HUBERTY DROWNED.

Daughter of Ex-County Clerk Alone in a Rowboat.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., June 13.—Miss Mary Huberty, 25 years old, a public school teacher of Brooklyn, was drowned today in Kiamesha Lake, two miles from here. She had been out alone in a rowboat. Part of her wearing apparel was found in the boat by rescue parties, who were unable to recover the body.

Miss Huberty came here yesterday with other members of her family. Her father, Peter P. Huberty, is a lawyer and was formerly County Clerk of Kings County.

ACTOR BEATEN AND ROBBED.

Sidney Davies, Blackjacked, Suffers Concussion of the Brain.

Sidney Davies, who said he was an actor and a member of a company playing in the Columbia Theatre, Washington, D. C., was so severely injured in an encounter with holdup men last night in West Fifty-third Street, near Tenth Avenue, that physicians at the Polyclinic Hospital feared he would not recover. Davies, who is 34 years old, fought his assailants until one of them swung a blackjack at him from behind, hitting him on the head, and he crumpled to the sidewalk in front of 411 West Fifty-third Street. Then the bandits robbed him and fled.

A passerby heard Davies moaning and notified Policeman Hartnett of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. He found Davies unconscious. When Davies reached the hospital a hasty examination showed that his jaw was broken and the blow on the head had given him concussion of the brain. Under treatment he revived for a few minutes and was able to give an account of the attack.

"I got here today and went to look for a vaudeville friend. Antonio Aragnetti," he said. "I may have got his address and the street number wrong, but I thought it was 411 West Fifty-third Street. I could not see the numbers on the houses very well, and so made inquiries. It was about 11:40 that I finally gave up the search and started back toward Ninth Avenue.

"Suddenly some one struck me with his fist from behind, almost knocking me down. I turned and found several men around me. One of them hit me on the jaw with some instrument, but I fought on until I was knocked unconscious by a blow on the head."

Davies was unable to give a description of his assailants because the attack was accomplished so quickly and was made in a dark part of the street. Nor could he tell how many men had attacked him. After he had been knocked down the thugs kicked him in the face and body and then robbed him of $80 in four $20 notes.

Detectives and policemen who sought to find the man for whom Davies was searching were told that no such person lived at 411 West Fifty-third Street. There were a number of people in the house who heard the attack being made on Davies, but none went to his assistance.

DECRY AUSTRIAN BOND SALE.

Slavs Charge Flotation of War Issue Is Violation of Neutrality.

A mass meeting of Slavs in Sokol Hall, 420 East Seventy-first Street, yesterday afternoon adopted a resolution condemning the Austrian Government for alleged attempts to market war bonds in this country by circulating through the mail among Hungarians in America pamphlets declaring them a wise and safe investment.

The speakers, who made their addresses in Magyar, declared the circulars were being sent out by American banker-agents of the Vienna Government over all parts of the United States. They asserted that this constituted a violation of American neutrality and an imposition upon uneducated Slavs, because Austria would not win, and if she did she could not redeem her financial obligations. It was asserted that the circulars referred interested persons to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Washington or to the various Consulates.

QUARANTINE CAROLINE REST

Mothers Driven from Convalescent Home by Diphtheria.

It became known yesterday that the Caroline Rest, a home for convalescent mothers and babies maintained at Hartsdale, Westchester County, by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, has been under quarantine for diphtheria since Friday last. The disease was discovered in two maids who had just come to the institution from New York, and without delay Dr. Todd, the Health Officer of Hartsdale, ordered the inmates who had not yet been exposed back to New York. Convalescent mothers to the number of 105 departed at once for their homes with their babies. It is said that none of them had come into contact with the disease.

Miss Winifred Bradford, the Superintendent, with five other workers and fourteen servants were exposed, and they are under quarantine.

ROCK IN RIVER CRUSHES BOY

Jacks Used to Lift Weight from Mangled Leg.

Charles Alleger, 14 years old, of 49 Sheffield Street, Jersey City, is in the Jersey City Hospital with a badly crushed left leg, which may have to be amputated.

Alleger was playing in the Hudson at Linden Avenue when a boulder, weighing about two tons, became loosened and rolled upon him, pinning his left foot under it. He was unable to move, and was in danger of drowning, but companions held his head out of water, while others called Policeman John C. O'Connor, who summoned the reserves. They were unable to move the rock, so they went to the car barns, a few blocks away, and borrowed jacks and raised the stone. In the meantime Alleger had become unconscious from pain.

THROWN BY A PONY, DIES.

E. L. Hasler of Onwentsia Club, a Prominent Player, Fatally Hurt.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Edward L. Hasler, Chairman of the Polo Committee of the Onwentsia Club, was thrown by a pony today and injured. He died a few hours later after an operation.

Hasler was 43 years old and one of the leading polo players of the club.

DUNROBIN CASTLE AFIRE.

Wounded Men Saved from Peril in Duke of Sutherland's Home.

LONDON, June 13.—Dunrobin Castle, the Highland residence of the Duke of Sutherland, was partly destroyed by fire today. The castle, which is seven miles from Dornoch, Scotland, was being utilized as a hospital, but all the wounded soldiers were safely removed, as well as the pictures and other valuables.

Dunrobin Castle is a modern edifice, incorporating part of an ancient fortress dating from 1097.

Fire Near Bronx Theatre.

Smoke from a burning rubbish box on the adjoining premises entered the Royal Theatre at Westchester and Bergen Avenues, the Bronx, shortly before 11 o'clock last night while the final moving-picture reel was being shown. Before the audience became alarmed C. C. Egan, Manager of the Theatre, announced from the stage that there was no danger, and practically all in the audience stayed to see the reel out.

a water cooler in your office? there should also be Lily Cups

the LILY CUP co
equitable building

23 PERSONS HURT IN AUTO CRASHES

Meyer Heekin Suffers Broken Skull, but Car Flees, Leaving Him in the Road.

BRIDE IN SMASH UNINJURED

Dog Causes an Upset, Injuring Four —Father and Three Children Thrown From Carriage.

Twenty-three persons were injured yesterday in or near New York in automobile accidents, and ten of them were hurt seriously. Only one is likely to die. One of the mishaps interrupted a honeymoon, but without injury to the bridal couple. Another injured an entire family out for a drive in a horse-drawn carriage. There were a number of upsets of motor cycles by automobiles with serious injuries to the motor cyclists.

Four Pinned Under Car.

Four persons were injured last night in Avenue A near Sixteenth Street, when an auto owned by Actor-Manager Boris Thomashevsky struck the curb and turned over, pinning the passengers underneath. The actor had given his chauffeur permission to take out a party of friends. As they passed Sixteenth Street a dog got in the way and the driver swerved, losing control and overturning the machine.

Those attended by Dr. Anna Tjomsland of Bellevue Hospital for cuts and bruises were Miss Elsie Fadenboch, an actress, of 219 East Fourth Street; Miss Sophie Sefkel, of the same address; Max Willner, of 568 Grand Street, and the chauffeur, Samuel Koppel, of 232 First Street. They went home in another machine. The Thomashevsy auto was wrecked.

Bride in Auto Crash.

Dr. Alexander G. Y. Garnett of Washington, D. C., was married on Saturday afternoon at East Hampton, L. I., to Miss Mildred Harper Poor. Shortly after the wedding they started away in an automobile on their wedding trip, and had got as far as Good Ground when their car collided with another automobile in which Leslie Robinson of Sag Harbor was driving with two women. Both cars were smashed, Robinson's face was cut by flying glass, and the women with him were badly shaken up. The Garnetts were unhurt, and they continued their honeymoon after hiring another car.

Seventeen-year-old Meyer Heekin of 344 Madison Street, Brooklyn, was riding along Ocean Parkway, near Ditmas Avenue, last night on a bicycle, when he was struck and knocked twenty or thirty feet by an automobile, the number of which, according to the police, was 65,998. The car sped away after striking him, and the police are looking for it.

John S. Brennan of 74 West Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan, came along in a car a moment later and picked up Heekin. At the Coney Island Emergency Hospital, where Brennan took him, it was said Heekin had a bad fracture of the skull and would probably die. The records show that the car with the number 65,198, N. Y., 1915, is owned by Thomas Dunleavy of 8,702 Bay Sixteenth Street, Bath Beach.

Paul Hirsch of 108 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night on the charge of reckless driving after his automobile had upset a motor cycle on the Amboy Road at Great Kills, S. I. Joseph Johnson of Richmond Avenue, Port Richmond, and Sernado Sunderhoff of Chestnut Avenue, Rosebank, the passengers on the motor cycle, were badly cut and bruised, and Sunderhoff's right leg was broken. They were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Shortly after midnight on Sunday a truck left the offices of the Philadelphia Record bearing Sunday morning papers for the May Landing District of New Jersey. Similar trucks from The Inquirer and The Public Ledger were following not far behind. On The Record's truck was William Kelly, assistant circulation manager, together with Frank McBride, the chauffeur, and four other men. In May's Landing the electric lights are shut off at 1 o'clock in the morning, and the town was dark when the trucks arrived.

In rounding the corner of Main and Mills Street The Inquirer's truck ran into a telephone pole, breaking it in two and smashing the truck. Kelly was badly cut about the head, and had his nose broken. McBride was seriously cut about the head and body, and the other four were slightly hurt. The papers were carried on their way by The Inquirer's truck.

Three Children Hurt.

Louis Trefolo of 635 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, was riding north on Brook Avenue last night on his motor cycle, with Louisa Boltwood of 2,157 Fifth Avenue riding behind him, when an eastbound automobile ran into them at 146th Street. Both were badly cut about the hands and face, and Miss Boltwood also suffered contusions about the hips. Dr. Scheinberg took them to Lincoln Hospital. The motor cycle was wrecked. Lee Schmidt of 388 134th Street, owner and driver of the automobile was not hurt.

A similar accident occurred on Market Street, Paterson, in the afternoon, when William Small and his sister, Elsie, were thrown from a motor cycle, bruised and cut, in a collision with an automobile driven by Rex B. Altschuler of Hackensack. A girl was with Mr. Altschuler, but neither of them was hurt, though the hood of the car was badly damaged. Small and Altschuler went to Paterson Police Headquarters and charged each other with responsibility for the accident.

William Mayer of 174 Eagle Street, Brooklyn, took his three young children out in a carriage for a drive in Long Island City. At Queens Boulevard and First Street an automobile driven by Paul Basigkow of 231 Franklin Avenue, Mount Vernon, upset the carriage and the three children were thrown out and seriously injured, one suffering a broken ankle and the others numerous lacerations and bruises. The father was only slightly hurt and took the children home after treatment at St. John's Hospital.

TRAIN WRECKS AUTOMOBILE.

Five Injured, One Fatally, in a Crash at Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 13.—Five were injured, one fatally, at a grade crossing on the New Canaan branch of the New Haven road this afternoon, when an in-bound New Canaan train crashed into an automobile driven by Thomas Buffard of Waterbury, Conn. Buffard tried to cross the tracks ahead of the train and failed.

The electric motor struck the tonneau and broke it in small pieces, tossing the occupants in every direction.

Joseph Garunckas of 29 Poplar Avenue, Waterbury, was hurt internally, and died later in the Stamford Hospital. J. F. Yokzsa of 895 Bank Street, Waterbury, and Miss Elizabeth Daunete of 908 Bank Street, Waterbury, were badly cut and bruised, but they will recover. Charles Dowery of 29 Poplar Avenue, Waterbury; W. M. Burns of 408 Washington Avenue, Waterbury, and J. F. Yokzsa, Jr., a 7-year-old boy, were hurt slightly. Burns and Buffard, who were in the front of the automobile, were not much hurt. The party was en route to Waterbury and had strayed off the Post Road.

Miss Daunette had been receiving treatment at a local sanitarium, and her friends had come down to take her to her home in Waterbury.

APPEALS FOR WAR'S MAIMED

Charles Carroll Asks America to Aid the Crippled.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md., who has lived many years in France and recently returned to this country, says that the problem of providing artificial limbs for the thousands who have lost legs during the war gives leaders of the French nation much concern. Another great problem has been created by the thousands of civil prisoners taken by the Germans in the invaded parts of France, who, Mr. Carroll points out, are being sent back "in great numbers to become a destitute population, to be provided for by the French people." The problem of national defense, Mr. Carroll says, is the greatest and most vital of all.

"It has been impossible," says Mr. Carroll, "to cut the red tape of officialdom sufficiently to get a statement as to what sum the Government would give to a mutilated soldier to provide himself with an arm or a leg, or what measures it would take to give him the article itself. This last point is complicated by the fact that the manufacturers in France of these articles are very few in number; that most of their workmen are mobilized, and that, although the Government has promised the return of these mobilized workmen, the output of artificial legs would not exceed 100 per month. This is in the face of a situation that calls for the equipment of 7,000 legless men, who are now ready and appealing for some contrivance that will give them relative mobility.

"Special committees are taking the matter in hand and trying to help out by private initiative. Two committees, the Ligue National and the Comité de Paris, under M. Maurice Barres and M. Léon Barthou (ex-President of the Council), respectively, have collected about 1,500,000 francs, which will take care of only 3,000 men, while there are at least 6,000 that require immediate succor, and thousands more that the destructive fire of modern artillery is throwing daily into the hospitals.

"Under these circumstances, the committees above mentioned came to us and asked us if we could help. The American market is the only one where artificial limbs can be had in any quantity. France, therefore, turns to America and begs for help to save the morale of these gallant victims of the war.

"This money would be spent of necessity at home, for the articles cannot be got abroad, and while helping American industry, would be the greatest boon to the poor fellows who have lost their limbs fighting the battles of their country and in defense of the liberty of the whole civilized world. Many of these unfortunates who have given their limbs as a sacrifice to their patriotism will find starvation and misery facing their future unless America, in its boundless generosity, comes to their aid."

HIBBEN PREACHES ON VALOR

President of Princeton Delivers Baccalaureate Sermon.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 13.—President John Grier Hibben today delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the Princeton graduating class in Alexander Hall. "Material Valor in Times of Peace" was his subject. The academic procession was headed by President Hibben and Marshal William Libbey, followed by the Trustees, the Faculty, and the graduating class, all in their brilliant academic regalia.

"There are some," said President Hibben, "who, all too readily discouraged, complain bitterly that the present European tragedy proves Christianity a failure. On the contrary, I believe Christianity is approaching its supreme test. It rests with the coming generation to restore to the law and love of Christ its ancient power.

"Peace in itself is not a blessing. It is a situation, an external setting, the guarantee of a free exercise of all our powers, without fear of the menace or intrusion of a foreign foe to challenge or control that freedom. How will a man use his freedom thus guaranteed by peace? We can make it a blessing, but we can make it a curse as well."

NEW BRIEF OF RIGGS BANK.

Argues That Court Can Force the Government to Pay Its Interest.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Counsel for the Riggs National Bank have filed with the District of Columbia Supreme Court a supplementary brief dealing with legal phases of the pending suit to enjoin Treasury officials from interfering with the bank.

The brief submits that there is no merit in the Government's contention that the $5,000 interest due the bank and withheld to cover penalties imposed by the Controller of the Currensy is in the vaults of the Treasury.

The court is without power to command its payment. It argues, too, that the Controller had no authority to require the bank to submit special reports giving information demanded by him, since the statutes provide for special reports for one purpose, to give the Controller knowledge of the bank's condition.

WUERTTEMBERG IS SHAKEN.

Severe Earthquakes Felt There but Little Damage Is Done.

LONDON, Monday, June 14.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that severe earthquake shocks were reported Sunday afternoon in Württemberg, especially in the towns of Ebingen and Balingen.

The correspondent adds that as far as is known no great damage was done.

Last Week of Sale
$40 to $60 Fabrics, $21.50

A tailor-made suit at $60 in contrast to a ready-made may seem unwarranted extravagance. Yet we all know it pays to dress well.

But when as good a suit can be made for less than half, or even less than ready-made suits cost, then it is surely unwarranted extravagance to pay $60, or to buy suits ready made. We make clothes to order only.

Coat & Trousers, $21.50

Broadway & 9th St.

Arnheim

The Largest Tailoring Establishment in the World.

PRAY FOR GOVERNOR IN THE FRANK CASE

Divine Aid for Him in Acting on Clemency Appeal Asked in Atlanta Churches.

RESUMES HEARING TODAY

Another Anti-Frank Mass Meeting Held on Capitol Grounds—Frank Still Confident of Commutation.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, June 13.—While Governor Slaton was engaged today in studying the evidence in the case of Leo M. Frank, who is appealing for commutation of the death sentence imposed for the murder of Mary Phagan, prayers were said for the Governor in several Atlanta churches, asking that he be divinely guided in dealing with the problem before him. In announcing the prayer for Governor Slaton at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. C B. Wilmer expressed the hope that the Chief Executive might be guided to a decision that would "save the good name of the State."

Governor Slaton said he felt justified in devoting Sunday to studying the case, as it was a matter of life and death, and he proposed to post himself thoroughly on every phase of the matter before acting.

Another anti-Frank mass meeting was held in the Capitol grounds this afternoon. The meeting was largely attended and several speakers protested against commutation on the ground that it would destroy trial by jury in Georgia and encourage mobs. The speakers were especially bitter in denouncing "outside interference" in the case. A large number of women attended the meeting.

Governor Slaton will resume the Frank hearing at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. Attorney Howard will make his final argument for Frank, and Solicitor Dorsey will close for the State.

Mr. Dorsey has prepared a brief, in which he will attempt to show that Frank probably would have been found guilty without the aid of Jim Conley's testimony. Affidavits will be turned over to Governor Slaton from police and military authorities to the effect that there was never danger of a mob during Frank's trial. Mr. Dorsey also will present certain affidavits in regard to Judge Roan's death-bed letter in behalf of Frank.

Governor Slaton expects to go tomorrow with delegations representing the State and the defense to the pencil factory, where he will familiarize himself with the surroundings in which the murder was committed. A night session will be held if necessary to conclude the hearing. Expedition is necessary to enable Governor Slaton to act in the case, as Frank's execution is fixed for June 22, next Tuesday week.

The feature of the hearing so far was the speech of ex-Governor Brown against clemency. This is said to be the first time an ex-Governor of Georgia ever made such a plea.

Frank spent the day in his cell with his wife, parents and friends. He remained cheerful and seems confident that Governor Slaton will commute his sentence.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Hunter College Orchestra and Glee Club gave a concert yesterday to Ellis Island immigrants under the direction of Miss Lillian E. Busch.

William J. McCarthy, a motorman, living at 162 East Ninety-fifth Street, while leaning yesterday from the window of a Union Railway surface car, was struck on the head by a post and his skull fractured.

Patrick T. Canavan and his 17-year-old daughter, Veronica, of 242 West Seventeenth Street, were badly burned yesterday when Canavan poured benzine on the kitchen fire. His clothes were ignited and the girl was burned when she went to his rescue.

Mrs. Catherine Renjellar of 109 East 130th Street was seriously burned yesterday when her clothing became ignited as she tried to extinguish a fire in her kitchen.

Men and women whose efforts resulted in the creation of the Widows Pension Commission will be commended tomorrow night at a meeting in Public School 63, Fourth Street and First Avenue, under the direction of the New York Citizen's Committee.

Sadie Fleischman, 2 years old, of 323 East 148th Street, fell last night from a front window of her home on the fourth floor to the sidewalk. She died in Lebanon Hospital.

10,000 SEEK WEST TO DIE.

Estimate of Tuberculosis Victims Who Perish at Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The United States Public Health Service estimates that 10,000 victims of tuberculosis of the lungs annually go West to die. It is estimated that in Albuquerque, N. M., there are 2,000 victims of consumption which have come from other States; more than 3,000 at El Paso, and 3,500 at San Antonio.

The percentage of deaths from tuberculosis occurring within a short period of arrival at Western resorts is decreasing. This indicates that the warning to keep far advanced cases at home has been heeded. Nevertheless, as high as 15 per cent. of all deaths occurred within thirty days after arrival at the Western destination.

Of particular interest to physicians, as well as the public, especially in view of the newer theories regarding the communicability of tuberculosis, are the facts marshaled to show the degree of danger to residents of the resort cities from the influx of consumptives. Tables are presented which go to prove that the degree of communicability of the disease, at least to adults, has probably been overstimated, and that the danger to healthy persons is no greater in the resort cities than elsewhere.

The Public Health bulletin refers to the ravages of tuberculosis among the Mexicans of the Southwest. The peons have little resistance, and once the infection develops recovery is rare.

Goes to Give Kaiser an Album.

Alphonse G. Koelble, President of the New York State National German-American Alliance, who was born in this country, sailed on Saturday for Berlin via Bergen on the Norwegian America liner Bergensfjord, which had Dr. Bernhard Dernburg on board. He took with him an elaborately decorated album to present to Emperor William which contains clippings from American newspapers relating to the German war relief bazaar last December. Mr. Koelble will present duplicate albums to Emperor Franz Joseph and to the National Museum of Budapest. One will also be given to the Germanistic department of the New York Public Library.

RADNOR, Plain White
EXTON, White Striped Madras
NEW
ARROW COLLARS
2 for 25 cents
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Varsity Fifty Five $25

Nothing smarter than this famous model for young men and men who feel young—and at this price the values are extraordinary.

Cool, comfortable Blue Serge Suits in the Varsity Fifty Five model—$18 to $35.

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MASS MEETING
Adequate National Defence
SPEAKERS OF NATIONAL PROMINENCE
CARNEGIE HALL
MONDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1915, 8 P. M.,
Under the auspices of the
NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE
Admission: $1.50, $1.00 and .50.
Boxes, seating 8, $25 and $15.
Tickets on Sale at NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE, 31 Pine Street, N. Y. C.; Hotel Astor, all Ticket Agencies, Hotel News Stands, and Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

LYCEUM Daily 2:30, 8:30 45TH STREET NEAR B'WAY
Lady Mackenzie's Big Game Pictures
"The sensation of the show world." —American.
"Valuable Travelogue."—Times.
"A big thrill."—Tribune.
"Superior to Ralney's."—Herald.
"Most notable hunting ever undertaken by a woman."—World.
"Clearest and most stirring."—Sun.
"Not a moment lacks interest."—Telegraph.

LYRIC, 42d, West of Broadway. Today Matinee 3 o'clock. Ev. 8:30. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30. Return Engagement for Limited Period.
SIR DOUGLAS MAWSONS' Thrilling Motion Pictures
Charlie Penguin and 1,000,000 Brothers—Prices 25c & 50c. All seats reserved. All Comedians—Screamingly Funny. —N. Y. Mail.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c
Irene Franklin, Florence Rockwell, Ernest R. Ball, Melville & Higgins and Mr. WILTON LACKAYE.
DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 & 8:30. THE CRIMINAL. THE GODDESS, 6th Chapter.

Strand B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10 to 50c. Edgar Selwyn "The Arab" Strand Orchestra and Soloists.

Steeplechase
AMERICA'S GREATEST AND MOST ORIGINAL FUNNY PLACE. BATHING—DANCING—SKATING.

LUNA Lucky Number Free Dancing Contest
THURSDAY NIGHT. PRIZE—A Lady's Costly Gown

Madison Square Garden Daily Mats. 10c. Nights 10, 15, 25c.
FEATURE—ARCTIC—SONGS
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NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach
Grace La Rue, Conroy & Lemaire, Walter Kelly, Rooney & Bent, Joe Jackson, 7 Others.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE Mat. Today.
LEW KELLY & THE BEHMAN SHOW.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.
DANSE DE FOLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
ADDED FEATURE: NORA BAYES.
NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, W. 42d St. Tel. 3093 Bryant. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—SEATS THURSDAY.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | LONGEST FUN-RUN IN TOWN

GAIETY Broadway & 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
Ned Wayburn's 6-Cylinder Laugh Producer.
SHE'S IN AGAIN

BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THIS TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1.00 Other Mats. 25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

CORT 48th St., East of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:30.
Under Cover

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25, 85, 50c. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 25c.
PACKARD PLAYERS In "FINE FEATHERS"

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Popular Matinee Wed. 2:30.
Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE. By Fred Jackson.

CANDLER West 42d St. Tel. 6344 Bryant. Popular Matinee Wed. 2:20.
500 GOOD SEATS IN FIRST BALC. 50c, 75c & $1.00.
ON TRIAL

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Nights (incl. Sun.) & Sat. Mats. 25-50 & 75c. Wed. Mats. 25-50c.
GEO. BEBAN in THE ALIEN
Mr. Beban and entire company appear at each performance. Starts as a Motion Picture—Ends as a Spoken Play.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Ev'g Ev. at 8:20
Only Roof Garden in N. Y. Playing High Class Vaudeville
ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

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A BROADWAY INSTITUTION

In Name and Fame

In the city of notable restaurants, Churchill's has won such a commanding position of pre-eminence as to have become an *institution*, unique in reputation, unequalled in popularity.

While creating a new era in restaurant entertainment through the superior merit of its *Cabaret Unique*, Churchill's has at the same time provided an unexcelled a la carte service and a delightful *Special Dinner* for $1.25 and *Special Luncheon* at 75c.

And so Churchill's has become famed for its *cuisine*, as well as for its entertainment, atmosphere and appointments.

CHURCHILL'S
BROADWAY & FORTY NINTH STREET

NEW HOTEL THERESA
LARGEST AND COOLEST
Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
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